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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 18, 1917.

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No. 16.

Our Country's Darkest Blot

The darkest blot on America is the treatment of the Negro at the South.

Negroes cannot have a fair trial.
Negroes cannot enforce a contract.
Negroes cannot protect their women.
Negroes cannot travel freely.
Negroes cannot win promotion by merit.

What shall we say of the fairness or democracy or Christianity of the white people who practice these abuses, and allow them to be practiced?

Even President Wilson feels that the South has a rope around his neck, and does not dare to stand up for our colored citizens as he would like to do.

It is time for the young white people of the South to rise up and say that this kind of thing shall stop. Already in many places they are doing this. God speed the day when every one who calls himself an American shall believe in Human Rights!

Be At Meeting

Look at the history of twenty families and you will find that most of the families that do well in the bringing up of their children from one generation to another are families that go to meeting regularly.

We are not speaking now of treasure in heaven, but of doing well here on the earth.

The "good family" plans for meeting Saturday night, has each child washed and dressed, and its Sunday-school lesson studied. It is good to see them on foot or on horseback or in the big wagon as they move along the road. They meet up with the other good families. They join the singing. They hear the Bible explained. They listen to the sermon. They stay to Sunday-school. They go home benefited every one, from the aged grandfather to the grandchild in arms. Be at meeting!

Big Drive to Win Food-saving Pledges is On in Kentucky

Church and School, Clubs and Newspapers Busy Themselves to Make State Campaign Success, and Splendid Aid Given in Telling Those Who Must Remain at Home How They Can Help Win the War.

"Food Will Win the War" — this the battle cry!

"Serve by Saving" — this the slogan of every patriotic American woman, eager to do her bit in order that husband or son, father or brother engaged in the mighty task of making the world safe for democracy may not be hampered through food privation in their glorious undertaking!

The great drive is under way, and according to Fred M. Sackett, Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky, advice from Washington is to the effect that the vast majority of the 22,000,000 families in the United States will volunteer to co-operate with the Food Administration in the saving of food in order that our army and the armies of the allies will be fed and the great war won. There is ample evidence at hand, Mr. Sackett says, to convince him that Kentucky will splendidly account for herself in the number of pledges obtained.

To date between 70 and 80 counties in the State have been organized. Churches, schools, community leagues and newspapers are rendering invaluable service assisting in every possible way government officials whose duty it is to impress upon

the American people the importance of eliminating wastage in the distribution and consumption of food stocks. Capt. W. E. Morrow, of Louisville, in charge of the campaign to obtain pledges as directed by the State Food Administrator, says he is confident with the showing up to this time that by next week every county in the State will be organized and workers appointed to conduct the house-to-house canvass for pledges during the week beginning October 28.

Morgan O. Hughes, of Bowling Green, is another worker who is optimistic regarding the campaign in Kentucky. He is a member of the State Council for National Defense, and as soil expert for the Government is known to the farmers from one end of the State to the other. He declares the co-operation of all classes of citizens in the food-saving campaign is imperative if this country is to smash Kaiserism a blow from which the German autocrats will never recover. "All of us must rally to the cause," he says, "and not delay. Conservation of the food supply is the all-important thing. And when we say 'Food will win the war' we are not over stating the case."

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You can serve your country in no better way than with your dollars if your hair is too white to fight. Get the spirit of Liberty Bond buying by reading what we have to say in this issue.

If you do not believe college men are doing their part in this great war read the article on page two by a man who knows.

Be sure and get in on the big drive for food conservation. Note the change of date from the 21st to the 28th. Read the article on this page.

Get your dollar's worth, or what THE CITIZEN costs you, on page six. It will cost you a slight effort to read the articles but you will get your money's worth. Try it!

Look out for the complete premium list for the Berea Agricultural and School Fair in our next issue. You can't be the boy, girl, man or woman you ought to be if you choose to pass the big fair by and not attend. You should be like your neighbor, who will be there, and then you see everybody will be there.

Students and teachers are wild over our self-filling fountain pen proposition and one year's subscription for \$1.50. We just received another gross of these fine pens. We buy them this way in order that you may have them at cost to us. Hurry! your folks at home want to know what is going on in Berea and you should have the pen.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Delegates representing 1,225 Sunday-schools in the State are in attendance upon the fifty-second annual convention of the Kentucky Sunday-school Association, which convened Tuesday in Maysville.

An advance of \$1 a barrel for potatoes on the local wagon market in Louisville Tuesday was ascribed to the killing frost a few days ago, which might the second crop in a premature state of development. — Local mills announce a voluntary reduction of 25 cents a barrel in the wholesale price of flour.

Fuel Administrator Garfield announces that the supply of coal in the country is ample to meet all immediate needs and assures communities really in need that they will be supplied at Government prices.

Arrangements have been completed for the immediate transfer of 3,000 men from Camp Taylor to Hattiesburg, Miss. Three thousand more will be transferred shortly, and 2,000 will be sent to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

To avoid a conflict between food pledge week and the closing week of the Liberty Loan bond campaign, Herbert Hoover has postponed the pledge week from October 21 to October 28. This action was taken at the request of President Wilson, who wrote that he thought it inadvisable that two such important movements should be under way at the same time.

Hurried preparations to receive the fourth and final quota of the first call for the National Army were begun at Camp Taylor following receipt of telegraphic instructions by Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale. The men began arriving Wednesday. Officers to have charge of the reception of the new men have been named and will meet at once for instruction.

Camp Taylor authorities expect and are prepared for an attempt on the part of German sympathizers and spies to lower the morale of the National Army troops through propaganda work. Certain evil influences are constant visitors to the camp are under close surveillance, but nothing has developed as yet to warrant an official investigation, the authorities say.

Unparalleled enthusiasm was evoked from the monster crowd which witnessed the Liberty Loan parade in Louisville by the 5,000 marchers. First appearance of the soldiers from Camp Taylor gave Louisville people an opportunity to see how far they had progressed in their drilling. There was an ovation for Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale and his staff. Flags, banners, and slogans sounded the keynote of the intensive drive for the Liberty Loan.

Breathitt Man Pardoned

Governor Stanley, Tuesday, pardoned Ed McQuinn, convicted this month in Breathitt County for malicious shooting and wounding and sentenced to serve a year.

Jailer Resigns Office

G. W. Bailey, Wolfe County Jailor, handed in his resignation for immediate acceptance. His action in giving up the office was brought about by his continued ill health. E. B. Brewer was appointed to fill out the unexpired term.

Escapes From Hospital

Clark County officials are searching for Will Lynch, who escaped Saturday from the county hospital, where he was recovering from an attack of appendicitis. Lynch was being held by the officials on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Letcher Sends Third Quota of Army Draft

The third quota of drafted men to be sent to Camp Taylor from Letcher County left Saturday. With the increment just gone forward Letcher County has furnished more men to the draft army than any other mountain county.

The "frontlets" or "phylacteries" of the Hebrews were strips of parchment on which were written four passages of Scripture (Exodus xiii, 2-10; xi, 17; Deuteronomy x, 4-9; xiii, 23) in an ink prepared for the purpose.

CONSCRIPTION AGE FROM 18 TO 40 YRS.

WILL BE ASKED UPON RECONVENING OF CONGRESS IN THE NEW DRAFT.

Changes Expected To Give Government 12,000,000 Additional Persons To Draw Upon.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Congress will be asked immediately on reconvening to include men from 18 to 40 years old in the draft. Amendments to the present law are already in preparation. The amendments will be introduced by Representative Kahn, of California, ranking member of the House Military Committee. Behind the Kahn amendments will be, it was stated, the full support of the War Department and of the President. Representative Kahn, in announcing that he would introduce the amendments, declared that the American cause of over-confidence was already beginning to make itself evident. "Men, dollars and food must be furnished by America in a measure beyond any realization of the people at present," he declared. "We have only begun; what we have done so far is merely a drop in the bucket." It is estimated that the amendments will give the Government an additional 12,000,000 men to draw upon. The amendments provide, however, that youths, while obliged to register upon attaining the age of 18, shall not be called to the colors until they are 21. Provision also is made that no man of more than 31 shall be called to the colors until all the present draft—from 21 to 31—is used up, and the boys who have attained the age of 21 since the June 5 registration shall also have been called.

FORTY ARE INJURED IN WRECK

Six of Them Seriously, When Two Interurban Cars Come Together On Main Track.

Tipton, Ind.—About 40 persons were injured, six of them seriously, when two interurban cars collided here. One car was ordered to stop at the car horns here and transfer its passengers to the car behind. The first car, which was one of the old wooden type, stopped on the main track and the second, a steel car, crashed into and telescoped the first one. Those seriously injured were on the first car. Passengers on the second were badly shaken up and many suffered minor injuries. Traffic north and south on the line was interrupted several hours until the wreckage could be cleared away. The wooden car was demolished and the steel one was badly damaged. Persons who witnessed the collision claim no lights were showing on the first car and that no signals were set for the second one.

Regulations Issued By President.

Washington.—President Wilson issued the regulations for the enforcement of the trading with the enemy act. They constitute the most far-reaching control of every phase of intercourse between the United States and the rest of the world. They give legal force to every move of the United States in casting about Germany an economic barrier which will force her into submission. Not only do the new regulations provide for cutting off trade between the United States and Germany, but they do the following: Cut off trade with Germany's allies, and cut off trade with those who deal with either Germany or her allies.

Food Administration Warns Operators.

New York.—A warning that summary action will be taken against a few flour mills in the United States which are seeking to accumulate profits in excess of that indicated by the Food Administration where specific instances of such violation are discovered, was issued here by the milling division of the administration. Aside from these few infractions the statement declared that James F. Bell, chairman of the division, is highly pleased with the "patience and cheerful co-operation" shown by the milling trade at large in fulfilling the program mapped out by the division.

Sinking of American Steamer.

New York.—News of the sinking of the American steamship Lewis Luckenbach by a German submarine off the coast of France was received here in a cablegram to the shipping firm of George Luckenbach (incorporated) from their French agents. Forty-seven of the 56 members of the crew had been landed, the message said, but one boat with nine men was missing. The Luckenbach was bound for Havre with a general cargo. She was a steel screw vessel of 2,906 tons and was built at Camden, N. J., in 1903.

The first crossing of the Andes made by aeronauts was accomplished by two men from Argentina. Their balloon started from Santiago, Chile, and four hours later landed near Mendoza, Argentina.

MME. GUISEPPE BRAMBILLA



Mme. Guiseppe Brambilla, formerly Miss Julia Meyer, daughter of former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, whose marriage to the counsellor of the Italian embassy took place at Hamilton, Mass., recently

SECOND DRAFT NEAR

Next Increment of National Army to Come in December.

Mobilization of 667,000 Men Shows There Will Be Big Deficiency for the Seventeen Divisions.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Discussion of the advisability of expediting the call for the second increment of the National army now in progress at the war department, and it appears likely that the date may be fixed for some time in December or January.

Mobilization of the first increment of 667,000 men is now far enough advanced to show clearly that there will be a big deficiency for the 17 National army divisions. More than 250,000 of the first increment are still to be assembled, but it already is evident that there will be available at the 16 cantonments quarters for an additional regiment at each post, and at some for a full brigade of two regiments.

The strength of the new regimental organization is 3,000 men. With a regiment lacking at each cantonment, this alone would mean a shortage of nearly 50,000 men.

The shortage is due partially to the necessity of taking out of the National army men to fill up National Guard divisions. Two complete National army divisions of southern troops have been absorbed in this way.

Fixing the date of the call for the second increment probably hinges also upon the careful study being made by Provost Marshal General Crowder and his assistants of the results of the plan followed in assembling the men called first.

BARE MILK DEALERS' PLOT?

Letters Turned Over to Federal Authorities Show \$5,000 Voted to Fuel Hoover, Report.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Evidence that the milk producers of the nation were in a gigantic conspiracy to boost milk prices all over the country, to influence the Hoover food committee and to boycott all dealers in all cities who would not enter the conspiracy was submitted to the federal authorities in Chicago by Attorney General Brundage. It was accompanied by letters showing that:

The Dairyman's International league appropriated \$5,000 to have "a right-hand man" appointed by Federal Food Commissioner Herbert C. Hoover on his committee to arrive at a fair selling price for milk. This was done at a meeting early in July at Utica, N. Y. Efforts to "see Wilson" in regard to the fixing of the prices of milk were made and failed.

Milk could be delivered in Chicago in October at 7 1/2 cents a quart, though the retail price is now 12 cents.

Dealers in Pittsburgh and elsewhere who refused to enter into deals to boost prices were to be boycotted.

BRITISH WIN IN EAST AFRICA

English Troops Occupy Rupeunda, Village of Importance to the German Forces.

London, Oct. 15.—British East African troops have occupied Rupeunda, an official statement announced here. The seizure of the village is important, inasmuch as the enemy had intended occupying it to protect the retreat of its main body. The British occupation will enable flanking movements against the retreat.

WORLD NEWS

In spite of rain and mud the English have made some further gains along the Flanders coast during the week. French armies have joined the English and they will act together in this most important move of the war. General Haig never urges his troops beyond reason but pauses at times to enable them to rest. The loss of life is much reduced by this policy.

An item of importance during the week was the resignation of the German Minister of Marine, Von Cappellet. It is supposed that this came about as a result of the mutiny in the Baltic Sea fleet reported this week. He tried to throw the blame onto the socialist party of the Reichstag and make it a conspiracy, but the sentiment against him was strong enough to lead to his resignation. He has been a defender of the submarine warfare.

The exact cause and nature of the mutiny in the German navy stationed in the Baltic Sea is not yet clearly revealed. It has been considered by some as only a revolt against rigid discipline of certain officers, by others as a protest against the submarine warfare which is very trying to those who have to man these vessels. Others see in the mutiny a deeper unrest and regard it as of great significance.

Russia has passed through another crisis and the Provisional government has given place to the Cabinet which is a part of the more permanent system of government. Kerensky, of course, retains the office of prime minister. The radical element is still troublesome, however, and the secession of Finland and Turkestan in Asia is a disturbing element.

Late reports indicate a drive by sea against the Russians in the Gulf of Finland. The island of Oesel at the head of the gulf is reported to be taken and its capital in flames. Greater resistance was met by the fleet as it sought to enter farther into the gulf. Russians are rallying to the possible attack on the capital, Petrograd.

England and Holland have become estranged because the latter persists in sending concrete into Belgium for the use of the German army. England has retaliated by a ban against commercial news. The ban has not yet become effective, however, and the United States has not joined the movement.

The war has served to bring Canada and the United States into closer relations. A Commissioner has been sent from that country to the United States and thus a sort of diplomatic relation has been established. Canada has not the right to send ministers to other countries and this is a special case to meet a special need.

Incendiarism Scented as Cause of Fire. New York.—The cause of the second destructive fire on the water front in Brooklyn that occurred is being investigated. The loss was estimated at \$500,000. Several buildings of the Charles Williams store were destroyed. There is a suspicion the fire was of incendiary origin. The entire Brooklyn fire department and several companies from Lower Manhattan fought the flames for eight hours before danger of the fire spreading had ceased. A fire department lieutenant and five firemen were overcome by smoke.

Flames Threaten To Cause Explosion. An Atlantic Port.—A large British steamer, loaded with admiralty stores, principally munitions, and 6,000 barrels of oil in bulk, was towed back into port with fire in her engine-room compartments under control after a twenty-four-hour battle to prevent an explosion. The fire broke out when the ship was 30 miles out of this port and off a Government station. Blue flames were seen coming from her engine-room compartments. In these was stored the oil in every available reserve water tank.

To End "Free Speech" Abuse. Washington, Oct. 15.—"There will be absolutely no trouble with pro-German newspapers in this country after 30 days," said Postmaster General Burleson. "We are examining papers every day and where we find disloyal statements the papers are barred from the mails."

University Column

AMERICAN COLLEGE MEN AND THE WAR

The First of a Series of Articles Entitled "Facts Southern College Men should Know About the War"

By C. Fletcher Quillian, A. M.

"I am not sorry, but proud that 40% of Harvard University has gone into the war." President Lowell expressed this feeling in speaking of Harvard's depleted fall registration. His sentiment is no doubt shared by many other college presidents all over the country.

The loss of over half of the upper classes at Yale, Princeton and Harvard is duplicated in many colleges. The professional and graduate schools other than engineering show even heavier losses. The Harvard Law School and Graduate School of Business Administration register only 32% and 31% respectively of their normal numbers.

On the other hand there is a larger attendance at many military, engineering and medical schools, as illustrated in an increase of 8% in Harvard Medical School.

The large number of Freshmen entering the colleges of all sections shows the willingness of men under 21 to be drafted to go to college in accordance with President Wilson's expressed wish in his letter of July 20th to the Secretary of the Interior.

The often repeated criticism that college men have little sense of responsibility has been given the lie in the facts shown by the present war. Of the 62,000 men in the Officers Training Camps held this summer a large percentage was composed of college men. Of the men at Fort Benjamin Harrison training to become officers, 80% were from the colleges. At Williams College 95% of the student body was in military training within two weeks after war was declared. At one State University 1950 men out of 3600 left for service before commencement, and at another 1,000 out of 1800 left, and in yet another only 100 men remained out of 580.

The colleges have also given the best brains of the faculty to the use of the nation. President Garfield of Williams heads the new Department of Fuel Administration, while hundreds of professors are engaged in the work of various boards which are conserving our national resources.

Much physical equipment of many institutions is taken over by Uncle Sam. Wofford College turned over its dormitories to 200 Plattsburg officers pending completion of the Spartanburg camp. Harvard has added to 1500 naval radio students the exclusive use of six buildings, including the gymnasium and the largest dining hall, and is soon to start another government school — this time for engineers. The War Department ordered 550 picked men from the Officers Training Camps of the country to report to Cambridge to be instructed by the French officers whom Harvard brought over last spring to teach its own students. This "Iron Battalion" went from Harvard to pass on to others the methods of French warfare learned at Cambridge. The important "ground school" for aviators at Princeton has taken possession of several buildings and Brockway Athletic Field.

Athletics of American colleges have been made subservient to athletics of the American army and navy. Driver, the former star half-back at the University of Virginia, is Director of Sports at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Football coach Bender of the University of Tennessee is making physically fit the soldiers at Greenville, S. C. Walter Camp, Jr., of Yale directs athletes at Camp Hancock, Ga. Eddie Mahan, Captain of Harvard's champion football team of 1915, is in charge of the sports of the sailors at Philadelphia. It was at Princeton that former coaches gathered last month at the meeting of Directors of Camp and Cantonment athletics of the country. Every athlete who had won his letter at Columbia has enlisted in some form of government service. In Canada and in many colleges of the States intercollegiate competition has given way to inter-class and inter-department contests. This allowed the vast amount of energy and money formerly devoted to the "big" games such as attracted 82,000 spectators last fall to the Yale Bowl to be directed to many forms of war activities. It also enables many more individuals than formerly to develop themselves as athletes, and helps to make "the real contribution to the national defense" which President Wilson says will justify sports in war time.

Hundreds of college men have gone into the army Y. M. C. A. ambulance and red cross work. Cornell's ambulance corps of 32 men were the first

College Column

The College department has 113 members attending classes at present, 50 men and 63 women. The Freshman Class is larger than usual. A better looking and more promising class never entered college.

T. G. Tepler of North Carolina and Miss Stella Springmire of Clarksburg, Ind., are the latest additions to the department.

T. C. McNeil of North Carolina who entered Kings College in the fall is coming to Berea in the near future. He is one of our last year's men. He says there is no place like Berea.

Much enthusiasm is abroad among the College men for some good vigorous athletic sports that take men out and develop muscle and nerve, and the spirit of co-operation. The College has always played clean, straight forward, sportsmanlike games. It will keep up its past record of sports for the sake of sportsmanship. Much interest is taken in a possible chance to play football with some of the other departments. A strong team is developing and some one may have to play hard.

The Literary Societies are getting into good work. The fact that so many of the upper class men went into army service largely depleted the ranks of the men's societies. They are getting a new membership that promises much for literary work this year. Every College student ought to be in a literary society. The members of the different societies ought to see that no one is left out. Numbers count in interest and efficiency.

Mr. Tamayo of Cuba, one of the strong men in the Freshman Class, has turned into an American orator. His address on Cuba at the joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. was most interesting and enlightening to every one. The College believes in men who will take a part.

Miss Bessie Cunningham, one of our last year's students, is located at 407A Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tenn. She is demonstrator for the Elliott-Fisher Company.

What about a man who joins a Literary Society and permits his name to stand on the program for two weeks and then fails to appear to take his part? — A slacker.

Impromptu speaking should come by conversation and unforeseen occasions. A literary society should bring out grammatically and rhetorically correct productions. The polished speech alone should find its way onto the rostrum of a literary society. More good strong orations in which the speaker puts his own view upon some great question before his hearers and carries them with him should be a large part of every program. A place on a program is an honor and the speaker should prove himself worthy.

Americans to get into active service in France after we entered the war.

College men of America were asked for \$150,000 for Y. M. C. A. prison work in Europe and responded with \$157,000. Many colleges have already indicated their willingness to do their full share in raising \$35,000,000 Y. M. C. A. War Work Fund decided upon in New York last week.

The Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau at Washington is a voluntary organization of college men which utilizes the information secured through the recent census taken by 200 different colleges. This plan enables various government departments to know who are the available picked college men of the country who are trained for various kinds of special service. Already 2500 men have been located for government work through the agency of this Bureau. There are 41 southern colleges actively co-operating with the

Normal Column

Mrs. Marshall Vaughn is teaching arithmetic in the Training School in the absence of Miss Harris, who is temporarily away from Berea.

Prof. E. L. Dix, Walter Barlow, and W. E. Trosper were visiting schools in nearby districts last Monday in the interest of the School Fair to be held at Berea on November 3rd.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

So many improvements and reforms are offered these days in the management of the schools, especially the rural schools, that no explanation of their multiplicity occurs to us unless it might be that there is so much room for improvement. One of the best of these is the use of hot lunches for the children at school. We can not take up here any of the arguments in favor of such an arrangement but it is a pleasure for us to announce that the plan will probably be adopted in the training school. At first only those who live in the country and bring lunches from home will be permitted to share in the benefits of the arrangement, though all may be admitted later. Miss Jessie Moore, who will have general oversight of the matter, has invited the out of town children to her home economics laboratory several days this week for lunch in order that she may try it out and be able to make estimates on the probable cost of the lunches.

THE RURAL SCHOOL TOURNAMENT

The Berea Agricultural Fair will be found fully advertised in another week. The third day of this fair will be given over to the rural schools. All are cordially invited to attend and compete for prizes. Any one interested who does not have a premium list should write to Prof. Chas. D. Lewis for one at once. Prizes will be offered on all the scholastic studies, athletic events, and exhibits. Several new contests have been added to the list of last year, especially on exhibits. Among these are model of farm gate, hand made apron, collection of native wood, collection of troublesome weeds with method of eradication described. Numbers have also been added to the list of athletic events which are especially suited to the rural schools. Write for a list so that you'll have one. The date of the School Tournament is November 3.

Bureau.

The service of the college men of the United States promises to be worthy of the example set by the great universities of England, Canada and France. The world will see that American college men are ready to make the supreme sacrifice, and that those who are to do their bit at home will be mindful of their obligation to those who have gone.

The words of Henry W. Grady at the University of Virginia in 1889 are today invested with new meaning. This prophet of the New South spoke for the nation when he said "The university is the training camp of the future; the scholar the champion of the coming years. Waterloo was won at Oxford, Sedan at Berlin. Napoleon overran Europe with drum tap and bivouac. The next Napoleon shall form his battalions at the top of the school-house bell and his captains shall come with cap and gown."

To Be Kept Mum.

"That was a homely woman I saw you with last night."

"Don't tell my wife."

"She didn't know about it, eh?"

"Oh, yes; she was the woman."—Boston Transcript.

Academy Column

DEATH IS MET IN SERVICE BY EX-STATE MAN

Fraternity Notified That "Tiny" Smith Went Down on Ship in Foreign Waters

Students of the University of Kentucky recently learned of the death of Stanley H. Smith, a former schoolmate, on a United States ship which was lost in foreign waters. Smith, known at College as "Tiny," left the University, where he was enrolled in the Law College, at the end of last year and enlisted as a yeoman in the Navy. He was assigned to the United States steamship Wilkes.

William J. Collins, another student of the University, of Richmond, enlisted at the same time, but was assigned to a different vessel.

No details of how the ship was sunk were given. A letter telling of Smith's fate in foreign waters while serving his country was received recently by James Hedges, the head of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, of which Mr. Smith was a member while a student at the University. The letter was written by Mr. Smith's aunt from Crawford, N. J. A letter from the War Department, telling of the tragedy, was received by her, September 20. War censorship withheld the story of his death.

Mr. Smith was in Lexington last year as a Law student at the University and was well known here. The news of his death brought to Lexington the first direct shadow of the war's toll since hundreds of young men from the community have enlisted in their nation's service in the Navy and Army. —Lexington Herald.

Mr. Smith was a student in the Academy and was employed in the Registrar's office prior to entering the State University last year.

While in Detroit last summer I became acquainted with two young men in whom I was especially interested. Both of them were clerks in a large grocery store; and I would drop in, and have short chats with them whenever I was at leisure.

I soon noticed that one of them made a great deal more sales than the other. The successful one had the knack of meeting the arguments and complaints of his customers concerning the goods which he sold in a kind, logical way. The other would irritate and fail to convince his customers that he was right. I became intensely interested in these boys, and investigated their past lives. This is what I discovered. The successful one had belonged to a literary society and had taken a great interest in debating. This was the thing that gave him such a clear, logical brain. The other had gone to school regularly and had made good grades, but he had taken no part in literary work. He told me that he had not had time for such things. One boy was advancing in wages and in reputation, the other was at almost the same level on which he had started.

Nothing enables us to think as quickly and rapidly as debating. It gives us a grasp on small details as well as large ones. Nothing prepares us so well for the rebuffs and criticisms of the world as this art.

The success of our future lives depends upon our present thoughts and actions. Our yesterdays make our to-days, our to-days make our to-morrows; our yesterdays and to-morrows make our eternities.

The Academic Department affords an unusual opportunity for the study of debating. We have for an instructor in this particular branch one who has had much experience and is considered to be an efficient man along this line.

Members of the Academy, let us take advantage of the golden opportunities that are offered to us this year, and thus fit ourselves for a successful future. L. D. L.

A Difficulty Solved.

The old professor was deeply worried and at last confided in an old friend.

"My wife and I can't agree about the name of our little daughter. I should like to give her a scientific name, as I've made my mark in that direction. I wanted to call her Radio Tellurium, but the wife won't hear of it."

"Rather a mouthful that," said the friend. "You can give her a scientific name and one that will be pretty too. Why not call her Violet Ray?"

Sorry He Spoke.

"Aren't you wearing your trousers too short, sonny?"

"No, dad. I'm wearing them too long. I just came in to ask you to buy me a new pair."—Browning's Magazine.

Vocational Column

VESTALIA

Vestalia Literary Society spent a pleasant and profitable evening at the home of Dean and Mrs. Clark Saturday, October 13.

Program

The Work of the Navy
Margaret Snowden

What Can We Do?
Evelyn Campbell

News from the Front
Elinora Rogers

Patriotic Quartet: Ruth Snowden, Mary Jacobs, Margaret Snowden, Lucile Monroe.

"The Teller"..... Geneva Lawson

"To Our Flag" (Original Poem)
Ethel West

"America"..... By the Society
Dean Clark contributed to the program by giving in a most interesting manner a review of his trip to Europe, showing many of the pictures he secured while in Germany and France.

SKINNED KNEES AND SCRATCHED HANDS

The following Composition on Mountain Day was written by Wilson Sparks of the Vocational Department:

Tuesday morning at 7:30 we assembled and scrambled into the Motor Truck which was our means of transportation to the foot of the tall, majestic East Pinnacle. The conductor took the roll and soon we started.

After a ride of about four miles we arrived at our "getting off" place. We soon reached the top of the Mountain, which at this point is called "Indian Fort," and here we began to realize what was before us, both in the way of scenery and hard climbing. Here our conductor pointed out to us "Cowbell Hollow" where our supply of good pure mountain water is procured.

Then one of the teachers happened to notice a hillside in the distance that did not seem to have anything on it except "gullies." He asked one of the students what the owner should have done. The student answered, "He should have sowed it in clover, bluegrass, or orchard grass before it was too late. Then he could have planted it in corn, and then back to grass, but better still he could have planted it in sweet clover or alfalfa and pastured it." As the teacher said he deserved an "A" grade we cheered him, and taking a last look at the scene from Indian Fort we soon left it and came into view of East Pinnacle. From this point Noah's Ark on the south-east, and Buzzard Basin on the east could be seen.

Then as we had to hurry on we took a farewell glance at the little ferns which lay clustered together at the foot of the mountain. We clambered on to Indian Fort Mountain. Here we went down the devil's Slide, which is a default in the rocks where softer material had been placed in between the other conglomerated masses of rock. In the ages when Mother Nature was making this great world of ours. Then later on this softer material had been gradually worn away until it wore down to solid rock bed. It was left in such a shape that it is impossible to climb up thru this pass and nearly so going down. But by holding on tight to roots, and with the aid of a staff, we reached the bottom.

After our lady friends had recovered from the fright that they had while coming down the pass, we went on to the next, that of "Fat Man's Misery." This is a narrow pass where a piece of rock became dislodged from the main rock and left a path between it and the original rock. It is so narrow and crooked that at times it seemed as if we could not go another step, but all got thru all right with the exception of a few falls and tumbles.

We then entered the Rock House, which is a natural cave about 100 feet long and 15 feet wide and about 15 feet high. The open side faces the north-east and is well protected by trees. Then to get out of this cave one must climb "Jacob's Ladder" and after climbing this we at last regained the level hill-top, where after a short wait we were given a substantial meal consisting of three large sandwiches, coffee, a muffin, banana, and a small sack containing salted peanuts which made us feel full whether we were or not.

After the meal we left for West Pinnacle, where we stood for awhile and gazed off into the far distance where we beheld beautiful scenery. Looking off to the north-east we could see Joe's Lick, and still farther in the distance Richmond could be seen with the aid of a field glass. Off to the north was Berea, and we could easily pick out the larger

Foundation Column

LETTER FROM THOS. L. PARKER

Group Sherman, O., Oct. 8, 1917.

Dear Prof. Edwards and Foundation, I have been here nearly a week, came last Thursday at 5:30 p. m. left Granville at 11:30, after a lunch spread by A. F. F. W. At Newark they had a big celebration at the Court House. The whole town and most of the country was there. The celebration lasted two hours. There was music and speeches. After that we paraded with the Newark City recruits to the H. & O. depot where we entrained for Chillicothe via Columbus and Washington Court House. We had a great trip. There were lunch baskets filled with good chicken and lots of things. Then too the people of the county subscribed money to present each one of us from Licking County with a beautiful service medal, by way of an identification tag. We expect to wear these around our necks.

Upon arriving at Camp Sherman the roll was called. All present, none drunk, none even showing the effects of liquor. We were marched the three miles across the big camp to our barracks in Section 8 on the extreme east side of the camp. It was the east side, but now several new buildings — horse sheds, barracks, mess halls, etc. — have been built further on.

Even before our arrival we were all assigned to Battery D of the heavy Field Artillery.

Our barracks where I am is a long two-story shed, one room to each story, with room on each floor for 75 recruits. The building looks like our old barracks, or "Jenny Barnes," except they are not painted and do not have those cupolas. I happened to get a neighbor boy from home as my bunk mate. The beds are arranged in pairs, put close together with a little space between the pairs and three rows in the room, one down each side and the other in the middle.

After supper we were issued two blankets and a bed tick apiece. Then we filled our ticks with straw and made our beds and crawled in.

Then my Berea training showed. I am proud of the fact that I was the only one to kneel by my bed before getting in. I'm glad because I had the courage to do it. I prayed for myself, for the other fellows, for my home folks, (do I need to tell it?) for friends and then Berea and President Frost. I tried to include all of you, and I want you to remember me in your prayers, too, every one of you. I'll need them before I ever get away from here.

Every one was noisy that night and we didn't sleep much.

Friday we went for physical examination; were vaccinated for smallpox and inoculated in the back for typhoid. Two fainting during the business. I got along fine, had done it at Berea.

That night few slept. Backs ached, four or five were delirious, three fainted, and some of us were rigged ones acted as nurses. My inoculation at Berea must have been good for I was only sore, not sick at all. I made some nurse. One had a fit and tried to chew his tongue off, and I was the only one handy to help him out. He fell just in front of the barracks and I piled out of the window to help him. Next morning I had lost my appetite, didn't go to meals at all Saturday—hard ached, due to the superfluous tobacco smoke in the barracks. All but three of our 75 use the weed and we were miserable. It was too cold to open windows for we have no heat. We just huddle on all we have and then shiver at night for two blankets won't keep a man warm

(Continued on Page Three)

buildings such as Cumberland, Blue Ridge, Kentucky and Talcott, and Ladies Halls, the new Hospital and the Chapel.

Off in the far country where the land seemed to meet the sky our gaze was once again impeded by the hill which always lingers over the tops of the high mountain like a hood.

On the way back we sang songs, and as we entered Berea we gave three cheers for our conductor.

Telling each other good bye we went to our rooms tired but happy. So well did I remember my experiences that I knelt down at my bedside and thanked the Holy One who had planned all of this for us, who had made the beautiful mountains and wide plains, who had planted pretty flowers in the cool shady nooks and covered the hills and mountains with magnificent trees.

Altho I did skin knees and scratch hands, I feel well paid for all that when I look back on the beautiful mountains and recall the experiences of the day.

Liberty Bonds: An Investment

The purchase of a Liberty Bond is in no sense a gift. It is a sound, conservative investment. The Government is not asking for alms. It is offering to its citizens its own obligation, which is the prime security of the world.

Liberty Bonds have all the characteristics of the highest grade of investment securities.

They are absolutely safe. It is inconceivable that anything could happen to impair the credit of the United States. No country in the world has a more sacred regard for its obligations. The good faith of the Government—representing all the property of all the people—is the security for these bonds.

Liberty Bonds will always have a wide and active market. No class of securities are so easy to sell as the obligations of the United States Government. Regardless of economic or market conditions, it is always possible to dispose of the bonds of our Government.

Liberty Bonds are the finest kind of collateral. At times, when banks look with suspicion upon almost all other kinds of bonds, they will readily accept Government bonds as security for loans.

Considering their safety, their marketability, and their availability as collateral, the income return from Liberty Bonds is liberal.

Patriotism involves sacrifice. There is no sacrifice in the purchase of Liberty Bonds unless they are purchased to the extent that he who buys must do without something that would give him pleasure, comfort, or profit.

Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and the Baxter Family, Especially William

By
BOOTH TARKINGTON
Copyright, 1916, by Metropolitan Magazine.

CHAPTER XI. Jane's Theory.

IT was Jane who took up the tale. She had been listening with growing excitement, her eyes fixed idly on William. "He's got a beard!" she cried, alluding not to her brother, but to the faded tawny. "I heard Willie tell ole Mr. Genesis about it."

"It seems to lie heavily on your mind," Mr. Baxter said to William. "I suppose you feel that in the face of such an example your life between the ages of thirteen and seventeen has been virtually thrown away."

William had again relapsed, but he roused himself feebly. "Sir?" he said. "What is the matter with him?" Mr. Baxter demanded. "Half the time lately he seems to be hibernating and only responds by a slight twitching when poked with a stick. The other half of the time he either behaves like I don't know what or talks about children growing whiskers in Iowa. Haven't that girl left town yet?"

William left the table. Mrs. Baxter looked distressed. As for Mr. Baxter, he felt a little remorse undoubtedly, but he was also puzzled. He referred to his mystification a little later as he sat with his evening paper in the library.

"I don't know what I said to that tetchy boy to hurt him," he began in an apologetic tone. "I don't see that there was anything too rough for him to stand in a little sarcasm."

"I think he's married," said Jane.

"What?" And her parents united their hilarity.

"I do think he's married," Jane insisted, unmoved. "I think he's married with that Miss Pratt."

"Well," said her father, "he does seem upset, and it may be that her visit and the idea of whiskers, coming so close together, is more than mere coincidence, but I hardly think Willie is married, Jane."

"Well, then," she returned thoughtfully, "he's almost married. I know that much, anyway."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, because, I kind of thought he must be married, or anyway some'n when he talked to Mr. Genesis this mornin'."

He said he knew how some people got married in Pennsylvania an' Indin, an' he said they were only seven or eight years old. He said so an' I heard him. An' he said there were eleven people married that were only seventeen, an' this boy in Iowa got a full beard an' got married too. An' he said Mr. Genesis was only sixteen when he was married. He talked off about gettin' married when you're seventeen years old, an' he said how people thought it was the best thing could happen. So I just know he's almost married."

"You haven't any other reason, have you, Jane?" the mother asked.

"Yes'm," said Jane promptly. "An' it's a more reason than any! Miss Pratt calls you 'mamma' as if you were her mamma. She does it when she talks to Willie."

"Jane?"

"Yes'm, I heard her. An' Willie said, 'I don't know what you'll think about mother.' He said, 'I don't know what you'll think about mother,' to Miss Pratt."

Mrs. Baxter looked a little startled, and her husband frowned.

"Yes," went on Jane, "an' when they were walkin' they stopped an' talked to me, an' Miss Pratt said, 'It's our little sister.'"

"Did she really?" Mrs. Baxter asked gravely.

"Why, you can ask Willie! She said it that funny way. 'Our little sister,' that's what she said. An' Miss Pratt said, 'Everybody would love our little sister if mamma washed her in soap an' water.' You can ask Willie."

"Hush, dear," said Mrs. Baxter. "All this doesn't mean anything at all, especially such nonsense as Willie's thinking of being married. It's your bedtime."

"Well, but, mamma—"

"Come along, Jane!"

"He certainly seems in a queer state," said Mr. Baxter when his wife returned.

At this his wife's tone became serious. "Do you think he would do as crazy a thing as that?"

Mr. Baxter laughed. "Well, I don't know what he'd do it on. I don't suppose he has more than a dollar in his possession."

"Yes, he has," she returned quickly. "Day before yesterday there was a secondhand furniture man here, and I was too busy to see him, but I wanted the storehouse in the cellar cleared out, and I told Willie he could have what ever the man would buy him for the junk in there if he'd watch to see that he didn't take anything. They found some old pieces that I'd forgotten underneath things, and altogether the man paid Willie \$9.85."

"But, mercy me," exclaimed Mr. Baxter, "the girl may be an idiot, but she wouldn't run away and marry a boy

just barely seventeen on \$9.85!"

"Oh, no!" said Mrs. Baxter. "At least I don't think so. Of course girls do as crazy things as boys sometimes—in their way. I was thinking—"

She paused. "Of course there couldn't be anything in it, but it did seem a little strange."

"What did?"

"Why, just before I came downstairs Adella came for the laundry, and I asked her if she'd seen Willie, and she said he'd put on his dark suit after dinner, and he went out through the kitchen, carrying his suit case."

"He did?"

"Of course, Mrs. Baxter went on slowly. 'I couldn't believe he'd do such a thing, but he really is in a preposterous way over this little Miss Pratt, and he did have that money.'"

"By George!" Mr. Baxter got upon his feet. "The way he talked at dinner, I could come pretty near believing he hasn't any more brains left than to get married on \$9.85! I wouldn't put it past him! By George, I wouldn't!"

"Do you think we'd better go down to the Parfers? We'd just say we came to call, of course, and if—"

"Get your hat on," he said. "I don't think there's anything in it at all, but we'd just as well drop down there. It can't hurt anything."

"Of course I don't think—"

—she began.

"Neither do I," he interrupted frantically. "But with a boy of his age crazy enough to think he's in love how do we know what'll happen? We're only his parents. Get your hat on!"

But when the uneasy couple found themselves before the house of the Parfers they paused in the darkness and presently decided that it was not necessary to go in. From the porch came the laughter of several young voices, and then one silvery voice, which pretended to be that of a tiny child.

"Oh, a'mel! Same on oo, big Bravva Josie-Joe! Mma' be polite to Johnny Jump-up, or tant play wiv May and Lola!"

"That's Miss Pratt," whispered Mrs. Baxter. "She's talking to Johnnie Watson and Joe Hultitt and Johnny Parcher. Let's go home. It's all right. Of course I know it would be."

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Baxter as they turned. "Even if Willie were as crazy as that, the little girl would have more sense. I wouldn't have thought anything of it if you hadn't told me about the suit case. That looked sort of queer."

And when they came to their own house again there was William sitting alone and silent upon the steps of the porch.

"I thought you'd gone out, Willie," said his mother as they paused beside him.

"Ma'am?"

"Adella said you went out, carrying your suit case."

"Oh, yes," he said languidly. "If you leave clothes at Schwartz's in the evening they have 'em pressed in the morning. You said I looked damp at dinner, so I took 'em over and left 'em there."

"I see." Mrs. Baxter followed her husband to the door, but she stopped on the threshold and called back: "Don't ait there too long, Willie. The daw is fallin', and it rained so hard today, I'm afraid it might be damp."

"Ma'am?"

"Come on," Mr. Baxter said to his wife. "He's down on the Parcher's porch, not out in front here. Of course he can't hear you. It's three blocks and a half."

But William's father was mistaken. Little he knew. William was not upon the porch of the Parfers, with May Parcher and Joe Hultitt and Johnnie Watson to interfere. He was far from there, in a land where time was not. Upon a planet floating in pink mist, and uninhabited, unless old Mr. Genesis and some Hindu princes and the diligent Iowan may have established themselves in its remotest regions—William was alone with Miss Pratt in their own home. And after a time they went together and looked into the door of a room where an indefinite number of little boys, all over three years of age, were playing in the firelight upon a white bear rug. For in the roseate gossamer that boys' dreams are made of William had indeed entered the married state.

His condition was growing worse every day.

It was the morning of the great day when a trolley ride and picnic were to be given in honor of Miss Pratt. Willie had a spirited argument with his mother on the thus honored subject of taking an overcoat and finally submitted to her arguments.

She hung the garment upon his arm, kissed him, and he departed in a deperata manner.

However, having worn his tragic face for three blocks, he halted before a corner drug store and permitted his expression to improve as he gazed upon the display of "My Little Sweetheart All Tobacco Cuban Cigarettes, the Package of Twenty For 10 Cents." William was not a smoker—that is to say, he had made the usual boyhood experiments, finding them discouraging—and, though at times he considered it humorously man about town to say to a smoking friend, "Well, I'll tackle one of your ole coffin nails," he had never made a purchase of tobacco in his life. But it struck him now that it would be rather debonair to disappear himself with a package of Little Sweethearts upon the excursion. And the name! It thrilled him inexpressibly, bringing a tenderness into his eyes and a glow into his bosom.

He entered and managed to make his purchase in a matter of fact way, as if he were doing something quite unemotional; then he said to the clerk:

"Oh, by the bye—ah, there's something I wanted to 'tend to, now I happen to be here. I was on my way to

take this overcoat to—to get something altered at the tailor's for next winter. 'Course I wouldn't want it till winter, but I thought I might as well get it done.' He paused, laughing carelessly, for greater plausibility. "I thought he'd probably want lots of time on the job—he's a slow worker, I've noticed—and so I decided I might as well go ahead and let him get at it. Well, so I was on my way there, but I just noticed I only got about six minutes more to get to a mighty important engagement I got this morning, and I'd like to leave it here and come by and get it on my way home this evening."

"Sure," said the clerk. "Hang it on that hook inside the prescription counter. There's one there already. B'longs to your friend, that young fultitt fella. He was in here awhile ago and said he wanted to leave his because he didn't have time to take it to be pressed in time for next winter. Then he went on and joined that crowd in Mr. Parcher's yard, around the corner, that's got on a 'rolley party. I say, 'I betcher mother made carry it,' and he says: 'Oh, no! Oh, no!' he says. 'Honest, I was goin' to get it pressed!' You can hang yours on the same nail."

It was with a lighter heart that he left his overcoat behind him and stepped out of the drug store. That brought him within sight of the young people, about thirty in number, gathered upon the small lawn beside Mr. Parcher's house. Miss Pratt stood among them in heliotrope and white. Flop! nestling in her arms.

She saw him. The small blond head and the delicious little fluffy hat above it shimmered a nod to him. Then his mouth fell unconsciously open, and his eyes grew glassy with the intensity of meaning he put into the silent response he sent across the picket fence and through the interstices of the intervening group.

(To Be Continued)

LETTER FROM THOS. L. PARKER (Continued from Page Two)

in this climate.

Sunday we were off except for meals and two roll calls—morning and evening. Had one piece of chicken from some friends who drove down from home to see some of the fellows. They approximated the crowd at 100,000 last Sunday. Some bunch. Couldn't find any services to attend anywhere.

Our officers are kind. Haven't seen a single man lose his temper yet. I tell you it's remarkable. In spite of all the ignorance displayed by us "mookies" not one of our officers or "mini-cons" has been a bit ruffled. The fellows who came in the first bunch of the draft say we have the best of officers of the whole camp. And the Maj. Gen. says that Battery D is the best Battery or company in camp. So you see where I am. We are in the lead. And today the Captain complimented Sec. 11 on doing the best of any Section. Good beginning makes a bad ending. I rather expect to land in the Guard House next week.

I guess you will know by this letter that I am enjoying myself. The food was not very good but it is better now. It is almost as good as here's \$1.35 board. I'm comfortable, clean and happy.

Oh, yes. About the camp. Camp Sherman is about one mile from Chillicothe. The camp is six miles long and more than three wide. The buildings are built end to end in long rows with spaces between each row for drill grounds. There are several Y. M. C. A. buildings but so far they are nothing more than writing rooms and boxing rings. While I have been here two battle planes have flown over from Dayton and given us some entertainment by way of stunts in the air.

Our life is far from monotonous. We are busy from 5:30 a. m. to 8:00 o'clock p. m. That's enough for one day. This is all written after our evening lecture on "Militaricks" (we call it). I guess I had better close too. I want you to all write, because I shall probably get lonesome after this newness wears off. Good luck to all Berea people and may God bless and guide us all.

Very truly yours,

Thos. L. Parker,
Battery D, 324th Reg. F. A. H.
Sec. 153 S-1, Camp Sherman,
Chillicothe, O.

Secret of Life.

"Life," wrote Herbert Spencer after appending almost infinite pains on the definition, "is the continual adjustment of internal relations to external relations," which is merely a confession that, however much we may know of what a living organism does, we know nothing of what it is.

Nor has any more recent writer improved on the definition.

It is as true as it was when Huxley wrote it that "of the causes which have led to the origination of living matter we know absolutely nothing."

Quick Death.

"I detest that tailor of mine!" exclaimed a spendthrift. "I'd kill him with pleasure."

"You can easily do so," rejoined his friend. "Pay him what you owe him; he will certainly die from shock!"

CIVIC BODIES AND PRESS FAVOR THE AMENDMENT

There is wide spread interest throughout the state in the constitutional amendment permitting the purchase of one telephone company by another, which was adopted by the last Legislature, and which will be voted upon at the coming November election. Chambers of Commerce and civic bodies in a large number of communities have adopted resolutions endorsing the amendment and pledging their efforts towards its passage. Newspapers throughout the state are also endorsing the amendment and are urging the importance of a favorable vote by the people.

The amendment to the constitution, which is made a part of Section 201, is as follows:

"Provided, however, that telephone companies may acquire by purchase or lease, or otherwise, and operate, parallel or competing exchanges, lines and structures, and the property of other telephone companies, if the railroad commission or such other state commission as may have jurisdiction over such matters shall first consent thereto, and if, further, each municipality wherein such property or any part thereof is located shall also first consent thereto as to the property within its limits, but under any such acquisition and operation toll line connections with the property so acquired shall be continued and maintained under an agreement between the purchasing company and the toll line companies then furnishing such service, and in the event they are unable to agree as to the terms of such an agreement the railroad commission or such other State commission as may have jurisdiction over such matters, shall fix the term of such agreement."

Chambers of Commerce which have passed resolutions favoring the amendment are those at Bowling Green, Frankfort, Lexington, Shelbyville, Henderson, Middletown, State Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, and others. Quite a number of newspapers have endorsed the amendment editorially, both at points where there are two telephone systems and in cities where there is only one system.

The Anderson News, Lawrenceburg, Ky., says: "Two telephone lines in any community, both contending for supremacy, are a perfect nuisance. Two telephones in a private residence are too expensive to maintain; two telephones in a business house are an expensive necessity; therefore the General Assembly has come to the rescue of the people if they will accept its assistance and go to the polls in November and cast their vote for this amendment."

The Danville, Ky., Messenger says: "It is hoped that the people will remember and vote for this amendment, as it is the only way in which the public in some localities will ever have decent service."

The Interior Journal, Stanford, Ky., says:

"The Interior Journal favors the amendment and will vote for it. One system answers the demand and two are as annoying as they are useless. The demand for good service, not for multiplicity of exchanges. Then, too, the expense of two systems must be considered. This is just double, and in some cases more than double. Oh! no, don't give us more telephone exchanges, but better service. This is the need of the hour. The amendment ought to carry."

The Bowling Green, Ky., Times-Journal says:

"We cannot too highly commend the Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to secure the adoption of this amendment by the voters. The Times-Journal is for the amendment, and will add its efforts to those of the Chamber of Commerce to bring about the adoption."

The Paducah, Ky., Sun says:

"The public interest is thoroughly protected under the proposed constitutional amendment, an no purchase can be made without the consent of the city council. The passage of the bill providing for the constitution amendment and the practically unanimous vote it received in the General Assembly is evidence that it was passed in response to a wide spread and popular demand for relief from present telephone conditions."

The Middletown, Ky., Three States says:

"Three States has for a number of years in the past been a constant agitator for the one telephone system, showing where the one system could better and more economically serve the public than two or more systems. The expense of two systems is burdensome upon the public and the botheration and confusion of having the walls of your place of business lined with telephones, where one could do the work is sufficient reason why the public should demand one system."

Enlist Your Dollars

For the good of your soul and the glory of your country enlist some of your surplus dollars in the national warfare. If you cannot send a boy to the front in the name of humanity and liberty, then for sake of God and justice send a century note.

And when you have once bought your Liberty Bond don't be content to stop at that. Make yourself a recruiting officer in the cause of Uncle Sam's vindication. Go out and round up your neighbors and friends at the bar of self-respect.

Possibly you are one of the vast army of Americans who do not yet realize the full significance of the world war and our country's position. If so, it is high time for you to awaken to its seriousness.

The civilization of centuries in Europe is threatened. All the traditions of right and justice have been outraged. The overweening ambition of Prussian militarism will stop at nothing if triumphant, to entrench the Kaiser in the coveted position of world dictator. And if Europe is humbled so will be America.

The eyes of the Prussian militarists are upon America today. Unless this bond issue is surprisingly oversubscribed they will read in its failure American disheartenment, waning sympathy and support for the war and hopelessness of ultimate victory.

America's paramount duty today is to make this subscription so tremendous, so overwhelming, so enthusiastic, that it will leave in the Prussian mind not the slightest doubt of our grim determination to bring its ruthless, predatory, nation-wrecking autocracy to its knees.

We must show them unmistakably that America is on the job to the last man and that the day of reckoning is on its way.

Do your bit and increase your self-respect by buying a Liberty Bond.

PEOPLE BACK THE COUNTRY STRONG

First Week Shows That the
Spirit of the Times Although
Dollar Total Is Far
From Goal

The first week of the campaign of the Second Liberty Loan of 1917, while not showing so much result in actual purchase of the government's bonds, nevertheless has proved that the American people are determined to back up their government in its financial war program.

For many reasons individuals and corporations have not been quick to purchase the second issue of war bonds, but it is safe to say that they are making arrangements to do so, and that by the end of another week, greater results will be accomplished in dollars and cents.

Business institutions have had to adjust themselves to new legislation and undergo changes incident to passage of new income and excess profits laws. Some knotty questions have had to be untangled. But Cleveland bankers assure the Liberty Loan Committee that there is no doubt that the largest business houses of Ohio will be heavy purchasers of the Liberty 4 per cent bonds. This may not begin to show in the results until the third week of the campaign.

Individuals likewise have had to make commitments in new ways for the past six months and many did not expect to invest in more Liberty Bonds quite so soon after the first issue was put out.

How to Realize War.

It has naturally taken many people of the United States a considerable length of time to come to full realization that we are engaged in war on such a large scale. The transition from a high state of civilization, in which nearly everyone looked forward to realization of peace aims, to a state of actual war was so radical as to change the course of lives in many ways. Plans of individuals and corporations have had to be altered. We have had to settle down to a state of firm determination to win a war on a great principle. It may take some people a little longer to reach a point where they fully understand, fully appreciate just what all this means, but sufficient number of red-blooded Americans now do understand it to insure success of this issue of war bonds, or the sale of as many more as necessary.

It is indeed a compliment to the United States Government, as well as the present national administration that an army of 7,000 workers in the fourth federal reserve district alone are giving all their time and energy to make this loan a success. It is largely a volunteer army. It is on the March to a sale goal of \$400,000,000, and expects to have 1,000,000 subscribers by Oct. 27.

Leaders Confident.

Although reports are not satisfying to those who do not understand the circumstances, those in charge of the campaign are not disturbed. Within a few days, bonds will be ready for distribution, and this will be the cue for purchasing on a larger scale. Many investors prefer to have delivery of their purchase when payment is made.

D. C. Willis, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, announced today that interim bonds good for two years will be on hand soon, probably by Oct. 10. This will be replaced with bonds of the regular issue and will have four coupons. Interest payments are to be made semi-annually on this temporary certificate.

The issuance of the interim bonds is designed to prevent dissatisfaction such as resulted in some quarters from the delay in the delivery of the bonds of the First Liberty Loan. It was pointed out by officials of the Federal Reserve Bank that in the actual production of bonds of the First Liberty Loan, the government faced a tremendous task. In the Cleveland district alone, there were about 450,000 subscribers, calling for \$35,000 separate bonds.

When it is considered that the loan was offered shortly after congress acted upon it, that the bonds had to be carefully engraved and that the scarcity of labor and material affects the government bureau of printing and engraving just as it does private enterprises, it will be seen that to print the great quantity of bonds required was a Herculean task.

IF ONLY BOUGHT AS INVESTMENT

"Liberties" Excl Strictly from
the Standpoint of Safety
and Profit

But There is the Patriotic Side
That We Can Overlook
In This Crisis

Liberty Bonds are the soundest security in the world.

Everyone who makes a purchase of these bonds is making a conservative investment.

Funds invested in these bonds are certain to be returned at maturity and the interest will be paid regularly when due, without fail.

It is important that every prospective purchaser of Liberty Bonds should know just what they are.

The present issue of \$3,000,000,000 10-25 Year 4 per cent Convertible Bonds were authorized by an act of Congress approved Sept. 24, 1917. The bonds bear interest from Nov. 15, 1917, and are in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. They can be had in either coupon or registered form.

Ordinarily, coupon bonds are preferable. The transfer of registered bonds involves so much red tape as to affect the marketability of the bonds.

Subscribers for an amount not in excess of \$1,000, who make payment in full at the time of filing their applications, will receive bonds bearing interest from Nov. 15, 1917, as soon as possible after their subscriptions are received. Such subscribers will receive no interest from date of payment to Nov. 15.

One of the attractive features of these bonds to the average investor is the fact that they are exempt as to principal and interest from all taxation by the United States, or any State, except federal inheritance taxes and income surtaxes.

In addition to this exemption the interest on an amount of bonds not in excess of \$5,000 is exempt from the federal, inheritance and income surtaxes.

The terms of payment are exceedingly liberal—2 per cent is to be paid on application, 12 per cent on Nov. 15, 1917, 40 per cent Dec. 15, 1917, and 40 per cent Jan. 15, 1918.

The Government strongly recommends that subscribers avail themselves of the services of their own banks and trust companies and make payment through them.

In order that the purchaser may be protected in his investment, these 4 per cent bonds are convertible into subsequent issues of Government bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

Altogether the Government has made these bonds an exceedingly attractive issue.

They provide a strong incentive for every man, woman and child to save systematically. These bonds offer an investment opportunity which no one, in justice to himself, or to his country, can afford to miss.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

This is your fight. Get behind Uncle Sam and make it short and decisive. Win it. Other men are giving their lives; you are asked only to lend your money. Buy a Liberty Bond.

The happiness of many mothers and wives depends on the liberal buying of Liberty Bonds.

Many Chairmen of County Liberty Loan Committees are finding their efforts to reach the farming community very materially helped through the co-operation of Farm Bureau Agents in the counties. It is urged that whenever such agents are assigned, the County Liberty Loan Committee get immediately in touch with these agents for the purpose of helping in the agricultural districts.

Every dollar invested in Liberty Bonds assists in the establishment of world-wide and lasting peace.

If You Don't go to War, go to School!

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

We SELL hats and sell them right.
Mrs. Laura Jones, ad.

Miss Pattie Moyers spent the week end in Berea with her sister, Mrs. John Dean and family.

Send your order for shuttles, hobbins, belts or any sewing machine supplies, for any kind of sewing machines, to Singer Sewing Machine Company, and we will fill your order on short notice.

A. Danielson, Manager, Ad. 16, Richmond, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrel Van Winkle left Saturday for Cincinnati where they will make their home for the present.

Have you your ticket for Fi-Fi, October 24. Ad. 16.

Mrs. Edgar Wyatt returned to her home in Winchester last week after spending several days in Berea with relatives.

Miss Anna Griffith left last week for an extended visit with her brother and his family in Virginia.

Mrs. Maude Bourrell, corsetiere, will be at our store, October 20, to give special fittings of Kolo Corsets. This is an opportunity to have a corset fitted without extra cost.

Ad. 16. Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Miss Laura Spence, a sister of County Agent, R. F. Spence, was visiting in Berea Monday and Tuesday.

Clarence Miller of the Class '06 has been visiting in Berea this week.

Buy your groceries at George Engle's. He has the best and the cheapest price. Ad.

Misses Bettie and Mabel Lewis pleasantly entertained a number of guests in their home Monday evening. The party was in honor of Miss Una Gabbard's birthday and came as a surprise to her. Games and refreshments were outstanding features of the evening.

If the Berea ladies want any first class hemstitching done on any kind of goods send your work to our Singer Shop at Richmond, Ky. Hemstitching done by experts, who know the business, so SATISFACTION is our word.

Singer Sewing Machine Company.

A. Danielson, Manager, Ad. 16, Richmond, Ky.

Eli Wilson was visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rice, in Nicholasville, this week.

Before you buy any shoes or clothing, see George Engle's line. Ad.

Miss D. B. Smith of Lexington is spending a few weeks at Boone Tavern for rest and recuperation.

Misses Lou and Irene Elliott, who are teaching near Mt. Sterling, were visiting in Berea at the first of the week.

The many friends of Doctor Raine were glad to see him in town for a short time last week.

George Engle is selling the best flour in town at \$1.15 per sack. Ad.

Obert Richardson, a former Berea student, was visiting friends in Berea at the first of the week.

Miss Bertha King returned to Barbourville, Sunday, after a short visit with her mother.

Just a week to wait for Fi-Fi of the Toy Shop. Ad. 16.

Harry Prather is visiting home-folks this week.

Ladies, you are invited to call at our store, October 20, and inspect our line of Kolo Corsets. Mrs. Maude Bourrell, corsetiere, will give special fittings.

Ad. 16. Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Lieut. Isaacs, who had been visiting his mother for several days at her home on Center street, was called back on duty at Camp Taylor at Louisville last week.

We do the finest work of Hemstitching on any kind of material at moderate prices at our shop in Richmond, Ky. So send us your work for Hemstitching or call at the shop. Singer Sewing Machine Co.

A. Danielson, Manager, Ad. 16, Richmond, Ky.

Herman Mahaffey of the Class of '17 now a student in Louisville Medical College, spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea.

Come to George Engle's to get first class goods at the cheapest price. Ad. T. B. Stevenson and family have returned to their home on Center street, after spending the summer at their home on the farm.

\$5.00 Reward for information leading to conviction of the person breaking into my house October 1st or 2nd. A 22 rifle and other things taken.—Jno. S. Quinley, Berea, ad. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bratcher have just returned from a pleasant visit in Mitchell and Blooming, Ind.

When you want your sewing machine repaired and cleaned up in fine shape let the Singer man, A. Danielson, do the work for you. He can do it satisfactorily or no pay. So drop him a postal to Richmond or Berea, Ky., and he will do the rest. Ad. 16.

Howard M. Ernst, a graduate of the class of 1904 and now residing at Sturgis, Ky., visited Berea on Friday and Saturday last. He is the General Superintendent of eight coal mines, for a company largely operating in Webster County.

Do you need a new corset? An experienced corsetiere, Mrs. Maude Bourrell, will give you a special fitting, October 20, at our store.

Ad. 16. Mrs. S. R. Baker.

There will be a pie supper at Blue Lick Schoolhouse, Friday night, October 20, 7:00 o'clock for the benefit of the school. Come.

William Burdell, an old Berea boy has enlisted as a soldier in the 26th Engineers. He is located at Wrighttown, N. J.

Winter is coming! Save the dollars by buying your shoes, clothing, underwear, etc., at George Engle's. Ad.

Mrs. Ames of Greenfield, Ind., renews her subscription and says: "It seems we can't do without your paper as we have always taken it."

W. S. Brockman, now a prosperous farmer in Colorado, formerly of Jackson County this State, paid his old time friends a visit after three years absence. He also paid his subscription to THE CITIZEN two years in advance. He says he likes THE CITIZEN better than letters from home.

For Sale.—Iron bed, wooden chamber set, oak dining-room set, two small oak tables, ladies desk, refrigerator and miscellaneous hardware and kitchen utensils.

Professor Phalen, Ad. 16. The State and County taxes are past due. W. A. Johnson, Deputy Sheriff. Ad.

FOR SALE

Some full blood White Face and Galloway heifers and cows and a few good bull calves.

J. W. Herndon, Berea, Ky. ad. 16.

FOR SALE

A small truck farm, containing 6 acres; has 8-room dwelling and out buildings. Located just out of town corporation. This is an ideal place for a person with children, to truck farm and send to school. Anyone interested call on or write, Phone No. 45. A. Marcum, Berea, Ky. Ad. 16.

THE SENATE vs. BETA ALPHA

The Senate and Beta Alpha played their first game of football Monday afternoon. The young men displayed a good deal of skill not to have had more practice. No score was made and when the whistle blew the ball was in the center of the field and the game was over.

The next game promises to be of more interest. Both teams are practicing every day.

WYLIE BROTHERS VISIT BEREA

R. B. and L. A. Wylie both former Berea students, now on the U. S. S. Hartford anchored at Charleston, S. C., were called home on the sad errand to bury their father, W. J. Wylie, of Edenton, Ky., who died suddenly.

The boys received a furlough of fourteen days; a part of which they spent with old friends in Berea. They are looking fine and report a splendid time in the service of their country. Their food is good and scientifically prepared on the balanced ration plan. They spent three months in training at Norfolk and have been two months at their present station awaiting further orders.

Miss Verna Engle, who is studying at Richmond this year, spent Sunday and Monday in Berea with her sister, Virginia, of the Academy Department.

M. E. CHURCH NOTICES

Sunday School.....9:45 a.m.
Preaching Services...11:00 a.m.
Preaching Services...7:30 p.m.
Mid-week Services...7:30 p.m. (Thursday)

What a woman can never understand is how her husband can remember the name of the president of the United States and yet not what date her sister's third child was born on.

Harold Hackett Elopes with a Prominent Girl

Harold Hackett, as the man-in-the-moon, is not as gossips contended, "as cross as a bundle of sticks." Instead he is a most demented gentleman, who is visiting the earth in search of adventure and persuades Miss Ruth Davis, the fleckle "Fi-Fi" to elope with him to the Milky way.

This she does, but she is pursued by her irate lover, Carl Vogel, as Lieut. Tin Heart, George Dick as Prince Lolly Pop and other intimates of the Toy Shop, who are not going to let a light minded rival like the Man-in-the-Moon get ahead of them. They go in search of their missing friend and meet with many exciting adventures.

The entire program of the day is most interesting.

The principal characters are as follows:

Fi-Fi Ruth Davis
Bonnie Fairy Settle
Man-in-the-Moon Harold Hackett
Tuck Hammer Prof. Robertson
Prince Lolly Pop Mr. Dick
Captain Barnacle Mr. Durham
Lieut. Tin Heart Mr. Vogel
Ink Spot Mrs. Vaughn
Loosey, Rag Doll Mrs. Matheny
Sand Man Luther Ambrose
Talking Doll Mrs. Dick
Jap Doll Ruth Hilliard
Annelia, the Witch Mrs. F. O. Clark
Aurelia, the Fairy Mrs. P. Cornelius
Doll Head Mrs. McAllister
Ho-peep Bettie Herndon
Clowns:
Wallace Buchanan
Everett Stafford
Ad. 16.

JOINT MEETING OF Y. W. C. A. AND Y. M. C. A.

The joint meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening, October 14, was a decided success. The Upper Chapel was filled to overflowing. Miguel Tamayo told us of Cuba, his native country. The selections by the quartet, Sarah Holliday, Susie Holliday, Daniel Draper, and Westie Bouterse, were especially enjoyed.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Berea Cemetery Association will be held in the Berea Bank and Trust Company's building on Tuesday night, October 23, at 7:30.

Reports for the past year will be presented.

HARROLD—WEDDLE

A most attractive home wedding took place at the home of Doctor and Mrs. R. H. Roberts on Sunday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock when Judson Harrold and Helen Weddle were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, by the Rev. Benson Howard Roberts.

The home was beautifully decorated for the occasion with autumn foliage. Herman Mahaffey and Miss Lou Elliott acted as best man and woman. The couple left immediately for the 5:00 o'clock train for Beach City, O., to spend their honeymoon with his parents. They will be at home after November 1, at West Point, Miss.

Mr. Harrold was a popular Berea student having graduated from the



Moon Scene in "Fi Fi of the Toy Shop"

Auspices of Progress Club

College Tabernacle, Wednesday, October 24, 7:30 p. m.

presented and officers for the coming year will be elected.

The Cemetery is a place of interest to every citizen of Berea, and there should be a large attendance. Not only are the members of the Association expected to be present but all persons interested in improving the cemetery are cordially invited.

The interest in the care and maintenance of the cemetery is a measure of Berea's civic pride.

Ad. 16. James W. Stephens, Sec.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

It means to any one who wants to buy the best sewing machine in the world for his wife, daughter, or sweetheart; buy the Singer Machine for none better is made to date than the Singer Sewing Machine. Ask any of the officials of the great Institution, Berea College, they can tell you that the Singer Sewing Machine is the best that can be bought for the money. They are sold for cash or on easy payments to suit your pocketbook. So when you are in need of a sewing machine let A. Danielson the Manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Richmond and Berea, Ky., sell you a Singer Machine and happiness will have stepped through your door and right into your room.

Yours to serve,
A. Danielson, Manager,
Ad. 16. Richmond and Berea, Ky.

The Bank Is Safer Than the Stove.



SCARCELY a week goes by that the newspapers don't print a story of some foolish housewife who thoughtlessly started a fire in the stove where she had stored away the savings of a lifetime. Money placed in a stove or in a teapot or under a carpet does not draw interest. It is not safe from thieves. It is not safe from fire. Money deposited in a bank draws interest. The steel vaults in our bank are impervious to fire and thieves. Bank your money with us.

Berea National Bank

THE REV. A. W. HAMILTON WRITES

I get homesick at times, but it is no use thinking about it; there is so much to do and so few to do it. We have had a few bright days, but most of the days are gloomy and rainy, and the real foggy days are yet to come.

We had an air raid a few days ago and some bombs fell pretty close to us, but the people do not get very much disturbed or excited, and everything seems as usual, except that the streets are full of khaki and at night filled with thousands and thousands of soldiers and women and a great number of wounded men.

I have been able to make several addresses to soldiers and officers, and tonight I am going with a couple of American officers to have dinner at the home of Lady Wolsley. Her husband is Viscount Wolsley, and they are much interested in America.

METHODIST CHURCH NEWS

The Methodist Church will hold the first Quarterly Meeting of the Conference year, Sunday, October 21. Rev. E. B. Overley, District Superintendent, will preach the morning sermon at 11:00 o'clock.

Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.
Epworth League "Get-Together-Meeting" at 6:15 p. m.
Preaching at 7:15 p. m.All Methodists and their friends are urged to be present on this occasion. The Epworth League desires all its members to be present at this first meeting of the new year. "Win-My-Chum-Week" will be observed in November, commencing November 11, and closing November 18. Come and help us prepare for this great week.
Oscar C. Haas, pastor.

PROGRAM FOR THE KNAPP HALL PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION MEETING, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19 AT 2:50

1. A 15 minute program from the different rooms in Training School.
2. Character building in school and home; introduced by Professor Dix. Round table discussion by teachers and parents.
Parents are invited to come early and visit classes.

The blessing of a house is goodness. The honor of a house is hospitality. The ornament of a house is cleanliness. The happiness of a house is contentment.

FOWLS WANTED!

Chicken Day to Farmers

Will pay 2½¢ under Cincinnati top quotations on all fowls brought
On Monday Only of Each Week
J. S. GOTT

Berea - - - - - Kentucky

Blue Grass Farm For Sale!

92 acres—One-half in grass, balance in cultivation.
Price right if sold at once. Owner leaving state.

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36 Berea, Ky.

\$100 put in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. C. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.
Advertising rates on application.

PROF. WILLIAM CARL HUNT GIVES GREAT LECTURE

Those who were not in Chapel last Thursday morning missed hearing one of the most interesting and enlightening lectures that has been given in Berea since the war began.

Beginning with Egypt he traced the history of civilization down thru the ages to the present moment. With merciless fidelity to the fact he narrated the rise of the German Empire in selfishness and blood; of the development of its damnable doctrine that "might makes right," until armed to the teeth it sprang like a raging tiger upon its unoffending neighbors and defiled the world with blood and destruction. He concluded his lecture with an eloquent defense of America's participation in the war, and sat down amid a storm of applause.

JOINT MEETING

Aetolian and Beta Alpha literary societies had a joint meeting in Upper Chapel Saturday night at 7:30.

After the roll call and the reading of the minutes of each society, Vernon Wilson read the news from the society paper which was edited by Karl Nordyke and himself. Minor Herndon then read the life of Helen Keller. A mandolin solo by Tom Sifer. An oration by William Wright. Viola Caywood gave "Specialty Jim." Sifer then read some of his original poetry. Pauline Weddle read a paper "How to Manage a Husband." A debate, resolved: That it is more beneficial to attend a co-ed school than a female. Lloyd Hickey and Mary Strunk supported the affirmative; Boy Petty and Emma Mierow the negative. The affirmative won.

On the whole the program was a success and everyone enjoyed it.

WHAT WILL BE THE VERDICT OF A MILLION MOTHERS?

The size of the American army behind the western front has increased so rapidly that the average man would be utterly astonished if he were told the number of soldiers abroad.

There is every indication that the government will be successful in transporting a million men across the water before the campaign of 1918 begins.

And the mothers of America are beginning to get disquieting reports. Most of these soldiers are young men. Thousands of them are being taken whether their parents are willing or not.

It may be said once and for all that American mothers put no faith in the "junk" regarding the harmless character of French wine. When they hear from their sons that the American soldiers are being soaked with wine they become uneasy. They are not willing that one liquor appetite should come back across the water that did not go across.

The towns in which American soldiers are billeted should be under the control of American military authorities and in those towns the sale of liquor to American soldiers should be rigidly prohibited.

The government will be wise indeed if it sees trouble afar and passes around the other way. The kind of trouble that is in sight now is not a necessary kind. The French government should be made to understand exactly what the sentiment is as to alcohol. The good sense and unflinching courtesy of the French people will lead them to co-operate fully with American authorities.

The "canteen" privilege in American camps is to be in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. No liquors are sold of course at these so-called canteens, nor are liquors sold at the American canteens in England.

In the old sepulchers at Thebes, Egypt, butchers are represented as sharpening their knives on a round bar of metal attached to their aprons which from its blue color is supposed to be iron.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

UNION CHURCH NEWS

The annual meeting of the church was held in the Parish House on Thursday, the 11th. A large gathering of the members of the church and congregation partook of the dinner, and listened to the reading of the reports of the years activities. The reports showed the church to be in excellent condition and its activities many and widespread. The financial receipts were larger than they have been for many years and the gifts to benevolences several times the amount of previous years. The church has obligated itself to give to the war relief \$300 a year as long as the war lasts. It has given to Lincoln Institute \$100, and will make the same gift for five years. It is likewise seeking to provide the full support of a worker in the Inland China Mission and aid the work for immigrants carried on by the Schaeffer Training Institute of Cleveland, O., and the American Sunday School Union in its work in the mountains.

The new officers were elected and an amendment made to the church constitution providing for a Senior board of deacons to act in an advisory capacity to the Junior board. They hold office for a longer period of time, and election will be a mark of honor.

The General Committee of the Church met on Monday night and prepared their recommendations for the standing committees of the church to be voted on Thursday night. The effectiveness of the church work depends in large part on their faithfulness.

Joseph Elkington, a minister of the Society of Friends, a resident of Philadelphia, and active in the work of that society in the war in France and other places, spoke of that work at the church Sunday morning and in the evening before the united chapel at the College. Mr. Elkington, wife and daughter have been guests of the pastor and wife for several days. The addresses were much enjoyed and were full of instruction given in a pleasant way.

The Women's Industrial will begin the winter's work on Monday, October 29. This has always been a most important feature of the church activities and will be of special value at this time when we are on the verge of a hard winter, and need to conserve our own resources. Any clothing that is contributed is always acceptable and is made to do a great deal of good.

In the death of Mrs. Kate Hanson, the church loses one of its oldest and most esteemed members. Although not able to attend the services for many years, she has always followed the work of the church with interest and been a help by the example of her great patience and cheerfulness in suffering.

EIGHTEEN MASONIC HOME CHILDREN ENTERTAINED

The Masonic Brothers and the good ladies of the Eastern Star Order tendered a delightful reception to the eighteen students sent here from the Masonic Home of Louisville, in their Hall, Saturday night.

Nearly one hundred persons were present. Among the invited guests were Dennis Matheny and Edwards and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Wertenberger, Mrs. Clement, the Misses Haversox, Boatright, and Smith.

A bounteous repast was served which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. After the feast, toasts were indulged in by a number who gave the students most excellent advice. Captain Herndon presided and made the hour a real enjoyable one by his unique methods of managing affairs. What is it that Brother Jake can't do?

It is only right that these girls and boys without parents should have recognitions of this nature and made to feel at home in our midst. Success for them is our wish.

True Bees.

The term "bee" is generally applied to a large part of the members of the order hymenoptera. The true bees however, include only fourteen families.

The most important of the true bees are the honeybee and the bumblebee. Next to these are the cuckoo bee, carpenter bee and the mason, leaf cutting and potter bees.

NATIONAL GUARD GETS 78,400 MEN

Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, to Send 9,400 to Bring Militia to War Strength.

HOW QUOTAS DETERMINED

War Department Makes Public Details of Orders Providing for the Transfer of Selected Men From Various Cantonnments.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The war department made public details of the orders providing for the transfer of 78,000 men from National Guard divisions to fill them to war strength. State quotas in this process will be determined upon the basis of congressional representation and so far as practicable the drafted men from a state will be assigned to National Guard units from the same state. The divisions of the National Guard forces showing the greatest deficiency in men are the Thirtieth, 10,000; Thirty-first, 15,000; Thirty-ninth, 8,000; Thirty-third, 6,400; Thirty-eighth, 6,000; Fortieth, 9,000.

How Orders Were Made.

The orders authorize the commander of the Thirtieth division to call upon Camps Jackson and Gordon of the National army cantonnments group for 10,000 men from North and South Carolina, the Thirty-first division to call upon Camps Jackson, Gordon and Pike for 15,000 men from Georgia, Florida and Alabama; the Thirty-ninth division to call upon Camp Pike for 8,000 men from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi; Twenty-ninth division to call upon Camp Dix for 1,000 men from New Jersey and Delaware; Thirty-second division to call upon Camp Custer for 3,000 men from Michigan and Wisconsin; Thirty-third division to call upon Camp Grant for 5,400 men from Illinois and on Camp Dodge for 1,000 men from Illinois; Thirty-eighth division to call upon Camp Taylor for 6,000 men from Indiana and Kentucky; Twenty-eighth division to call upon Camp Meade for 1,000 men from Pennsylvania; Thirty-seventh division to call upon Camp Lee for 2,000 men from West Virginia and on Camp Sherman for 3,000 men from Ohio; Thirty-fourth division to call upon Camp Dodge for 3,000 men from Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota and upon Camp Funston for 2,000 men from Nebraska and South Dakota; Thirty-sixth division to call upon Camp Funston for 3,000 men from Missouri and Kansas; Fortieth division to call upon Camp Lewis for 3,000 men from California, Nevada and Utah and upon Camp Funston for 6,000 men from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; Thirty-sixth division to call upon Camp Travis for 5,000 men from Oklahoma and Texas.

Specify Men Needed.

Commander of National Guard divisions are directed to state the number of men required, to inform the commander of the National army cantonnment on whom the call is made of the number of men of special qualifications needed and the dates on which the levies can be received and accommodated at the guard camps.

Paralleling these orders instructions have been sent to the divisional commanders of the National army to furnish the men as required and also to make the following transfers between the National army cantonnments.

Camp Gordon, to transfer all remaining white men to Camp Jackson and receive in turn 8,000 white men from Camp Devens, 7,000 from Camp Upton, 5,000 from Camp Dix, 5,000 from Camp Meade and 3,000 from Camp Lee. Camp Pike—After all remaining white men have been transferred to Camp Jackson to receive 3,000 whites from Camp Custer, 2,000 from Camp Grant, 2,000 from Camp Taylor, 5,000 from Camp Sherman, 8,000 from Camp Dodge, 3,000 from Camp Funston and 4,000 from Camp Travis.

Early Japanese Literature.

In the earliest times there was but one seat of learning and literature in Japan—Kyoto, where the mikado resided. The nobles composing his court enjoyed generally a very quiet life and loved to devote their time to poetry, which they held in highest honor, and to the writing of diaries. These diaries form the first historical works of the Japanese. A number still exist and offer a fascinating insight into the life at Kyoto in days of yore. Again it is to be noted that many of the best writings were done by women.

"What is the most aggravating thing in married life?" asked Dorothy. "Sometimes," said the bachelor friend, "it's the husband, and-sometimes it's the wife."

STATEMENT
of the condition of

The Berea Bank & Trust Company

At the close of business, October 8, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts \$142,263.92
Banking House and Lot 11,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures 1,500.00
Due from Banks 65,136.53
Cash in safe 12,879.06
Total \$233,279.51

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock \$ 25,000.00
Surplus and Profits 13,233.54
Deposits 194,865.21
Other Liabilities 180.76
Total \$233,279.51

OFFICERS

JAS. W. STEPHENS, President

JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier

DIRECTORS

R. H. Chrisman W. O. Hayes J. E. Moore

J. W. Baker E. C. Wynn P. Cornelius

J. W. Herndon A. H. Williams

Andrew Isaacs

Subscriptions to Liberty Bonds received until October 27. Money to loan on approved security.

FALL LYCEUM COURSE

The first entertainment of the Lyceum Course this fall will be a lecture by Dr. Arthur Walwyn Evans on Friday night, October 19, at 7:30 p. m. Doctor Evans is a kinsman of David Lloyd-George, Premier of Great Britain, and while his lecture is on a serious topic, it abounds with thrilling facts, dramatic climaxes, pathos, wit, and humor.

Other entertainments of the Fall Course are: Dr. Lincoln Wirt, war correspondent and publicist, on November 5; the Crawford Adams Concert Company, on December 3.

The single admission to each of these entertainments is 25c, but we urge you to save 50c by purchasing a Season Ticket, good for all three numbers, at the Cooperative Store, or Porter-Moore Drug Company, or Welch's Drug Company.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND WELL—BUY ANOTHER

Questions and Answers

1. What is a Government Bond?

It is the Government's engraved acknowledgment (signed by authorized officials) that the Government has borrowed from you a stated amount of money, that it will repay this full amount at a stated time, and that it will pay you interest on that amount at a stated rate on certain dates.

2. How do Liberty Bonds differ from other bonds issued by the Government?

Not at all, except that the money received by the Government on Liberty Bonds will be used in this country to purchase materials and supplies for the prompt and effective ending of this war.

3. How much money will the Government raise by selling these Bonds?

Three billion dollars (that is, three thousand millions).

4. Does the Government need all this money?

Yes, it will probably need even more before the war ends. In that event, more bonds will be sold.

5. Where will the Government spend this money?

In buying supplies, the Government aims to spend the money in the districts where it is raised as far as possible.

6. If I buy Liberty Bonds will I get interest on my money?

Yes, twice a year at the annual rate of 4 per cent. If a later issue of bonds is issued at a still higher rate of interest, you will get that higher rate of interest by exchanging the bonds you buy now for the new bonds.

7. If I buy Liberty Bonds will I get back all the money I pay for them?

You certainly will, if we win the war. If we don't win, you'll not have to worry about your money; the Kaiser will take all you have and then make you work to earn more for him. Thus far the United States has never lost a war, and the United States Government has never failed to pay back in full every dollar it ever borrowed on bonds.

8. Suppose I buy Bonds and am later in need of money. Can I turn my Bonds into cash?

Easily. Any bank or broker will be glad to sell them for you. Any bank will be glad to lend you money on your Liberty Bonds, for they are the safest collateral in the world.

9. If I sell my Bonds, will I get as much as I paid for them?

United States Government Bonds seldom sell below par—that is, the price you pay for them, the face value. Many times they go above par, so that you can sell them at a profit.

10. Where can I buy them?

At any bank or bond house and at some department stores. Ask your banker or your broker.

11. Do I pay a commission to the bank or broker?

No. Banks and brokers are glad to do you and their Government this service at their own expense. They are working for their Government as patriotic citizens.

12. How much will the Bonds cost me?

As much as you purchase. You can buy a single bond for \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, just as you prefer. You can buy ten \$50 bonds or one \$500 for \$500.

Real Showmen.

"That boy of mine is a natural born showman."

"What makes you think so?"

"He gives circuses every afternoon in our back yard that are the talk of the neighborhood."

"Aren't you afraid he'll break his neck performing on a trapeze or making high jumps?"

"No, indeed. He just takes the ticks. That's why I think he's a natural born showman."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FIVE FILTHY FINGERS

Did you ever make a diary of your fingers? Did you ever set down in cold black and white the things your fingers touch every day and did you ever consider the number of times daily that your unwashed fingers seek your mouth?

When surgeons discovered that it was their own infected fingers which carried germs into wounds they set about trying to discover a means whereby their hands could be rendered surgically clean, i. e., free from germs. The whole realm of chemistry was ransacked for agents which would disinfect the hands, and the scrubbing and immersions to which they subjected their hands are even yet a tender memory to the surgeons of that period. But all of these efforts proved useless and at last in despair surgeons took to wearing rubber gloves which could be boiled, thus bringing to each patient, as it were, a fresh pair of sterile hands. In other words, try as you will, you can't by any known method make your hands absolutely clean.

The great agent in the spread of those diseases whose causative organism is present in the secretions of the mouth and nose, is the human hand, and if saliva was bright green we would be amazed at the color of our fingers. As a matter of fact most of us carry our fingers to our mouth or nose many times daily, there to implant the germs of disease which other careless people have spread about, there to collect a fresh cargo of infectious material to scatter for somebody else.

It is true that most germs of disease die quickly once they leave the human body but what does the death of a few billion germs matter so long as the supply is copious and never ending.

What an enormous number of infected things we touch during the day and how infrequent and cursory are the hand washings we perform.

The answer is to keep your fingers out of your mouth and nose. Thus we limit the spread of disease from these orifices at least, thus we eliminate the danger of contracting disease from someone else who was not quite so careful.

The Beautiful Gulf Coast

The beautiful thing about the Gulf Coast, between New Orleans and Pensacola, is that it is a real playground, summer or winter,—a playground for northern folk from November to May, and for Southerners during the summer months. You can't ask for much more of placid nature than has been expended on the gulf littoral between New Orleans and Pensacola. There are pine woods, forests of live oaks, all moss hung and mysterious, long stretches of winding, shaded roads, woodland paths, quaint southern hamlets and modern resorts teeming with gayety and active life; lovely retreats where you can swing in a hammock all day and drowse in the narcotic air. And there is the sparkling water, the beach, the surf, boating, fishing — anything and everything that calls from the salt waterside.

Going South on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, after you leave Mobile, it is impossible to escape the infection of joyous living, even if you wanted to do that. At every stop throngs of people are going and coming — youth and age alike, getting on or off the trains. Laughter and breezy, sunny, fragrant air greet you. It is, moreover, a place of sane, natural outdoor joys in surroundings of homely comfort or of luxurious ease, whichever you prefer. It is a locality of ancient and honorable traditions and the natives are descended from holders of the soil since the first days of the white settler. They make you welcome with a stately, southern hospitality, and have put at your disposal the best their home land affords. Every resort and every old plantation home is shaded by age-old ancestral oaks and grown over with trailing vines, roses and parennials; and they all look out over the gulf waters, at the dancing waves, the scudding sails, the beach and the surf. If you can't find happiness down there in the golden sunshine and among the countless diversions and attractions of that playground, don't go south in the winter expecting to find your "Promised Land," for you'll have only your trouble for your pains. No choicer spot exists and greater comfort is not to be found. The winter climate is ideal, not uncomfortably warm, but moderate and bracing, putting snap and ginger into the system.

Touring along the Gulf Coast is one of the ways travelers take to find their own particular choice — and for this purpose the train service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is convenient. You can stop everywhere, beginning at Mobile, and stay a few hours, a few days or as long as you wish. It is a fascinating vacationland that will bring you eventually to the place of your ultimate desire. You can, also, if you choose, ship your motor car to Mobile and go in for regular touring along the gulf — the roads are all good and the country is fascinating in the extreme. History lends its background of fact to a long list of interesting tradition and romantic legends concerning this locality, and the "atmosphere," while wholly American, has the foreign flavor in sufficient degree to give it diversity and variety. Topographically the coast lies low and curving, rising gently toward the hinterland, which is forested with pines, broken in the clearings, by rich and productive farmlands. The shore line is much indented, the numerous bays, "lagoons," "sounds," and lakes giving a seemingly endless and all-surrounding waterscape. Lying off the shore is a line of islands, forming the outer bulwark of Mississippi Sound, and fronting these are the resorts that have been famous since pre-revolutionary days — the towns which began as of the French colonies, begun under the brothers de Bienville and d'Orville. — Advertisement.

If You Can't Begin School In October, Begin January 2.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SEIZE HOME FOODS

Government Issues Emphatic Denial of Report That It Is Going to Commandeer Housewife's Pantry

Following is a circular that is being sent out by the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky and the United States Government co-operating; due to the fact that an erroneous rumor is afloat, to the effect that housewife's supplies of foodstuffs might be commandeered.

Washington, D. C.—There is no truth in a widely circulated statement that the Government expects to take food supplies from any family. Both the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture join in a statement to counteract what seems to be a deliberate propaganda to the effect that the Government intends to take from every family all canned goods put up in excess of 100 quarts.

This is only one of the variations of the rumor, which has been widely circulated. Another statement is that the Government has been urging the canning, drying, and preserving of fruits and vegetables so that they will be in convenient form for the Government to handle and transport when it takes them away from the people. Further elaboration is that these goods are to be taken away from the American homes and shipped to England.

In one instance a motorist stopped at a farm house to fill the radiator of his automobile. In the course of the conversation he casually inquired whether the farmer's family was canning all the surplus fruits and vegetables in order to help conserve the food supply. He was informed that the farmer was not doing this because the Government intended to take all the canned goods away except a small part of it actually needed by the family itself.

The authorities state emphatically that no such course has ever been contemplated by the Government. On the contrary, both the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration are strongly urging housewives to can and preserve, especially at this time, all surplus fruits and vegetables, thus keeping out of the ranks of dependent consumers who have to draw upon the general supply.

CONSERVE CORN BY RAT-PROOF-INGS CRIBS

Deny Rodents Food and Numbers Decrease—Rats Destroy Millions in Farm Products Annually

One of the easiest as well as one of the most important methods for food conservation is for every farmer to rat-proof his corn crib and granaries.

A few years ago it was estimated that every rat on the farm cost the farmer \$1.82 a year. With the present high price of feed, seed and grain the cost will amount to much more than that. In most of the grain growing States a fair estimate of the rat population of a farm would be about 25 to 50.

These rats eat chickens, stored grain, corn, wheat and other small grain, and some of the food prepared for the table. The grain farmer does not notice the loss of the grain readily since much of it is picked up in the fields by mice and rats. However, some idea of the loss can usually be gained by examining the crib in the spring when the corn supply becomes low. On some farms several bushels of corn will have been shattered by rats and mice and the germs of the grain removed. This represents merely the grain which was partly eaten. It does not represent that which was entirely consumed by the rodents.

One method of conservation is to eliminate this loss caused by rats and mice. Concrete may be used to keep them out of the basement. Concrete floors may be built for new corn cribs and granaries and small wire netting can be placed in the walls. Old cribs and granaries, chicken coops and poultry houses should also be made rat-proof.

The loss which is caused by rats and mice will soon pay for the expense of excluding them from buildings. When the sources of food are protected the number of rodents will decrease. The importance of protecting grain and food supplies from them is emphasized still more by high prices.

In 1831 the breech loading rifle was demonstrated.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1917.—A summary of the October crop report of the State of Kentucky, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates (and transmitted through the Weather Bureau), U. S. Department of Agriculture is as follows:

Corn: October 1 forecast, 128,000,000 bu.; Production last year (December estimate) 95,200,000 bu.

All Wheat: Preliminary estimate, 8,916,000; Production last year (December estimate) 8,010,000.

Oats: Preliminary estimate, 7,020,000 bu.; Production last year (December estimate) 6,300,000.

Tobacco: October 1, forecast, 431,000,000 lbs.; Production last year (December estimate) 435,600,000 lbs.

Potatoes: October 1, forecast, 6,400,000 bu.; Production last year (December estimate) 4,116,000 bu.

Sweet Potatoes: October 1, forecast, 1,210,000 bu.; Production last year (December estimate) 900,000.

All Hay: Preliminary estimate, 1,194,000 tons; Production last year (December estimate) 1,421,000 tons.

Apples, (Agricultural Crop): October 1, forecast, 29,800,000 bbls.; Production last year (December estimate) 2,147,000 bbls.

Peaches: Estimated Production, 1917, 1,034,000 bu.; Production last year (December estimate) 880,000.

Hemp: October 1, forecast, 12,250,000 lbs.; Production last year (December estimate) 12,250,000 lbs.

Prices

The first price given below is the average on October 1 this year, and the second the average on October 1 last year.

Kentucky:—Wheat, 217 and 144 cents per bushel. Corn, 182 and 86. Oats, 78 and 56. Potatoes, 128 and 100. Hay, \$17.40 and \$11.90 per ton. Eggs, 33 and 25 cents per dozen.

United States:—Wheat, 200.6 and 136.3 cents per bushel. Corn, 175.1 and 82.3 cents. Oats, 62.3 and 44.5 cents. Potatoes, 122.1 and 112.0 cents. Hay, \$14.29 and \$10.36 per ton. Cotton, 23.3 and 15.5 cents per pound. Eggs, 37.4 and 28.1 cents per dozen.

RICHMOND MARKETS

The opening day of the Madison Circuit Court, Monday, the first, was a record breaker at the Stock Yard. 3,500 cattle found ready sale; only 17 left the market unsold.

250 hogs sold readily at 15 cents. 200 sheep sold from 12 to 14 cents. The price on cattle was strong and remained so throughout the rush.

The addition of new pens to the yards will accommodate many more head of stock. Richmond is still in the lead for live stock market. Bring your live stock here and it will find ready sale.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$10.90, winter fancy \$10.40, do family \$9.90, do extras \$8.90, low grade \$8.40.

Corn—No. 1 white \$2.10@2.12, No. 1 yellow \$1.95, No. 1 mixed \$1.90, white ear \$2.55@2.59, yellow ear \$1.85@1.90, Hay—No. 1 timothy \$25@25.50, No. 2 \$24.50@25, No. 3 \$23.50@24, No. 1 clover mixed \$25.50@26, No. 2 \$25@25.50, No. 1 clover \$25.50@26, No. 2 \$25@25.50.

Oats—New No. 2 white 61½@62c, standard white 61@61½, No. 3 white 59½@60c, No. 2 mixed 59@60c, No. 3 mixed 58@59c.

Wheat—No. 1 red \$2.26 net, No. 2 red \$2.23 net, No. 3 red \$2.20 net, No. 4, 5 and sample not to exceed within 1c per bu. of No. 3.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 46c, centralized creamery extras 43½c, firsts 41½c, seconds 39c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 40c, firsts 38c, ordinary firsts 37c, seconds 36c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, over 2 lbs, 22c; 2 lbs and under, 25c; fowls, 4 lbs and over 22½c; under 4 lbs, 21c; roosters, 17c.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$9@12.50, butcher steers, extra \$10@11.50, good to choice \$9@10, common to fair \$6.50@8.50; heifers, extra \$8.50@9.25, good to choice \$7.75@8.25, common to fair \$6@7.50; cows, extra \$7.75@8.75.

Bulls—Bologna \$7@8, fat bulls \$8@9.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$18, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.95@18, medium and mixed \$17.25@18, stage \$13@16.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$14@17.50, light shippers \$16.25@17, pigs, 110 lbs and less, \$14@16.

Has Three Climates.
Abyssinia has three climates, according to the altitude above the sea. In the low country or valleys bananas, dates, indigo, cotton and other tropical plants flourish. Elephants, lions, giraffes, zebras and gazelles abound. The intermediate zone recalls the climate of Sicily or of Andalusia. In Spain there is good pasture for flocks and herds in the highest region.

Why He Was There.
Teacher—1 notice that you are never able to answer any of the questions. How is this, little boy?

Willie Dullboy—Well, if I knew, dad wouldn't go to the trouble of sending me here to learn.—Exchange.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER TERM			
Expenses for Boys			
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13.	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13.	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

SUGGESTIONS FOR MENU-PLANNING

To Help the Housewife Meet the Present Emergency.—Purpose of the Bulletin

Frequently, over-elaboration and disproportionate expenditure of time and money in the selection and preparation of family meals, is due to lack of confidence on the part of the housekeeper in her ability to select and combine wisely, from a narrow group of food-materials.

This bulletin seeks to help housekeepers keep within the margin of safety without undue expenditure of time and money.

A second reason, frequently noted, for unnecessary expenditure, is the attempt to secure variety, by the introduction of more expensive food-materials, instead of by new combinations or new methods of preparing the old.

A few suggestions for variety in combination and preparation of common foods are given.

Function of Food

Food has been defined as a well-tasting mixture of food-stuffs of such a composition that the body is not injured by its use, and of sufficient quantity to maintain the body in good condition.

From this, it is seen that there are two things to look for in balancing a dietary — right kind and right quantity of food. More definitely, balancing the dietary means to supply in the meals of the day the right amount of all the substances: (1) for building bone and tissue (protein and ash constituents) (2) for fuel and energy for the day's work (fats, carbohydrates and protein) (3) for regulation of body functions (ash constituents and water).

Kinds of Foods

Foods are grouped according to function, and every meal should contain some food from each group.

Group I. **Protein Foods** — Meat, fish, cheese, nuts, milk, eggs, and dried legumes.

Group II. **Foods Rich in Starch** — Cereals and bread and potatoes.

Group III. **Foods Rich in Sugar** — Cakes, candy and preserved fruits, sugar, honey, and syrup.

Group IV. **Foods Rich in Fat** — Butter, oil, cream and fat meats and nuts.

Group V. **Regulatory and Ash-Containing Foods** — Fruits and vegetables.

Amounts of Foods

Fuel needs of the body are measured by calories, just as weight is measured by pounds. The number of calories needed depends upon the activity, age and weight of the individual.

Fuel values of foods are measured in 100-Calorie portions. A woman of average weight doing her own housework would require from 2,500 to 2,800 calories a day, i. e., twenty-five to twenty-eight 100-calorie portions. So that, if we select these twenty-five 100-calorie portions in such a way as to have all groups of foods represented, we will secure a balance.

100 Calorie Portions of Common Food-Materials Grouped According to Function

I. Protein Foods

(Grouped in order of cost.)
Dried Beans, ½ c, uncooked; Dried Peas, 2 lb. uncooked; Peanuts, 24 single nuts; Milk, ½ cup; Cheese, 1½ in. cubes; Salmon, ½ cup; Lean Beef, 2½ ounces; Eggs, 1½ medium; Chicken, 1 serving.

II. Starchy Foods

Rollod Oats, 4 lb. uncooked; Rice, 4 lb.; Macaroni, 6 short sticks; Flour, ¾ cup; Bread, 2 small slices; Potatoes, 1 large.

III. Sweet Foods

Sugar, 2 lb.; Raisins, ¼ c.; Pine-

apples, canned, 1 slice; Cake, 1 small serving; Strawberries, 1½ cup; Candy, 1 ounce; Grapes, 1 large bunch.

IV. Fats

Oil, 1 lb.; Butter, 1 lb.; Thick Cream, 2 lb.; Egg Yolks, 1½; Fat Bacon, 1 strip, uncooked.

V. Fruits and Vegetables

Apple, 1 large; Banana, 1 medium; Orange, 1 large; Prunes, 4 medium; Tomatoes, 4 medium; Spinach, 2½ cups, cooked; String Beans, 2 c. of 1-in. pieces; Cabbage, 5 c., shredded; Turnips, 2 c.; 1 in. cubes; Onions, 3-4; Cauliflower, ½ medium head.

Combining 100-Calorie Portions for Day's Dietary

Let us Select—
Five portions from Group I.
Six portions from Group II.
Four portions from Group III.
Six portions from Group IV.
Four portions from Group V.

This gives us twenty-five 100-calorie portions with the right proportions of food-stuffs. Our individual dietary would then read somewhat as follows: 3¼ oz. lean beef; 1½ egg; 1½ c. milk; one serving American cheese; 1 small slice bread; 1 potato; 1 large serving oatmeal; ¾ c. rice; 1 piece cake; 4 tbsp. sugar; 4 prunes; 3 tbsp. butter; 2 lb. thick cream; 2 lb. olive oil; orange; 3 onions; ½ cup carrot; 1 cup turnips; 1 apple; ½ c. celery.

Meals from these food-materials would read as follows:

Breakfast — Orange, rolled oats, sugar, milk, coffee, toast, butter.

Luncheon or Supper — Rice with cheese, apple and celery salad, French dressing, bread, butter, tea.

Dinner — Beef stew with vegetables, bread, butter, prune whip with mustard sauce, cake.

A second dietary with cheaper substitutes and no meat would be as follows:

Breakfast — Farina with dates; sugar, milk, toast, oleomargarine, coffee.

Luncheon — Hominy with tomatoes; bread, oleomargarine, rhubarb, one-egg cake, glass of milk.

Dinner — Baked beans, baked banana, shredded lettuce with radishes and French dressing, bread, oleomargarine, Indian meal pudding, wafers, coffee.

Protein Need of the Body
10% to 15% of the total calories should be protein calories. These will be supplied by 60 to 80 grams of protein in an individual dietary or 250 to 350 grams in a dietary for a family of five. Any of the foods in the protein groups may be chosen to meet this protein requirement.

It would require the following amounts of individual protein foods if one food alone were depended upon for the day's protein supply of 75 grams per person:

Meats
Beefsteak, 5 servings; Lamb chops, 6 chops; Roast Beef, 12 slices.

Fish
Halibut, 5 servings; Salmon, 6-7 servings.

Eggs, 12; **Milk**, 2 qts. and 1 cup; **Cheese** (American), ¼ lb.

Nuts
Walnuts, ¾ lb.— (4 scant cups); Peanuts, 2-3 lbs.— (2½ cups).

Legumes
Lima Beans, 15 servings; Lentils, 5 cups; Baked Beans, 5 cups; Peas (green and cooked), 12 servings; Peas (dried), 1½ cups.

Cereals
Oatmeal, 24 servings.
Macaroni, 20 servings; Bread, 20 slices from large loaf.

A suggested combination of protein-containing foods to supply 75 grams is as follows:

Cereal, 1 serving; Bread, 2 slices; Meat, 1 serving; Eggs, 1; Milk, 3 cups; Cheese, 1 oz.; Potato, 1; Green Peas, 1 serving.

SOCIETY WOMAN TEACHES BOYS FARMING



Photo by American Press Association.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, a well known society woman, intends that her boys shall know the value of farming. She is teaching her sons Boodle and Jack the rudiments of soil cultivation.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 21

THE TEMPLE REBUILT AND DEDICATED.

LESSON TEXT—Ezra 3:13; 6:14-15.
GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates
with thanksgiving, and into his courts
with praise.—Psalm 100:4.

The remnant which returned had now become settled in their new homes. As it would be a considerable time before the temple could be rebuilt, arrangement was made for the religious life as early as possible, as religion was the very heart of the nation's life. They first set up the altar of the God of Israel (3:1-3) and offered burnt offerings thereon. They next revived the annual festival (3:4-7) which had a powerful, unifying influence upon them.

I. The Appointment of Officers to Set Forward the Work of the Lord's House (v. 8, 9). Overseers were needed to direct this great work. Rubbish needed to be cleared away so the building operations could begin; timber needed to be cut in the Lebanon forests and floated down to Joppa; stones needed to be cut from the quarries; intelligent and consecrated men were needed to direct this work, as it was a task that it be done with the utmost expedition. The Lord's house demands the most systematic adjustment of its labors. Mere zeal will not make up for lack of intelligence.

II. The Foundation of the Temple Laid (3:10-13). This was done amid great rejoicing. The consciousness that the Lord's house was taking shape, even though the mere foundations could be seen, provoked great enthusiasm on the part of the people. Musicians were appointed to furnish music while the work was being done. Under the influence of music men will do better work, armies will march and fight better when hands are playing. While there was great joy, there was also, mingled sorrow. This was on the part of the elders who had seen the former temple. The meanness of the present temple in comparison with Solomon's temple caused their praise to be drowned with their sorrow. These people belonged to that class who think that nothing now is so good as in the former days. So completely were these voices commingled that the people could not discern the one from the other.

III. The Building of the Temple Delayed by Opposition. (Chapters 4 and 5). For a time matters went smoothly with them, but as soon as the work had taken such shape as to show that there was some prospect of success, the half-heathen Samaritans began to oppose them. No vital work of God will be allowed to go on without opposition. Satan resents and bitterly opposes all inroads upon his kingdom. These Samaritans sought to frustrate this work of God by:

(1) An Alliance With the Jews (4:2, 3). They wanted to bring the work in harmony with their own religious practices, as God's pure worship would be a constant rebuke to them. This is ever the way of the world, to seek to effect a compromise with God's children; but God's call is separation. "Come out from among them" (2 Cor. 6:14-18). Nothing so weakens God's cause as worldly alliance and compromise. There is but one answer to be given to such an offer of compromise, "Ye have nothing to do with us in building a house unto our God." We are in the world, but not of the world.

(2) Weakening the Hands of the People (4:4). Doubtless this included the withdrawal of supplies, the spreading of dissension among the workmen, and the employment of counselors against them.

(3) Letters of Accusation to the Persian King (4:6, 7). So severe was this opposition that the building was delayed for a term of years. These counselors succeeded in creating doubt as to whether Cyrus had ever issued a decree for their return. This wicked opposition resulted in the undoing of the opposers, for search was made and a copy was found. Darius confirmed this by his own decree, and directed that aid be given from the royal treasury so that the house of God might be built.

IV. The Temple Completed and Dedicated (6:14-18). The prophets Haggai and Zechariah now appear, and by warnings, exhortations and entreaties stir up the people so that the work goes forward to a successful completion. Without their aid probably the work would never have been completed. Human nature at times needs to be cheered and urged forward. These prophets did not themselves work in the building of the walls, yet their work was of even greater importance. It is generally found that this is so with the religious leaders today. The words of cheer and encouragement of the Christian minister are needed daily for those who labor in the building of the Lord's house. Were it not for them many would give up the struggle. When the building was finished it was dedicated to God with great joy. This was possible because they had labored and finished their task according to the commandment of the God of Israel. The service of dedication was much after the order of that of Solomon's temple, only on a less magnificent scale.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE FOOD QUESTION.

The paragraphs here given are from portions of an open letter to Premier Lloyd-George, written by Mr. Arthur Mee, leader in the "Strength of Britain" movement. The subject matter is pertinent to any warring nation which permits the sale, manufacture, importation or exportation of intoxicants:

"It is only the food question that trembles in the balance," says our minister of agriculture. "Once we decide that in our favor peace will be nearer." Then what infamous treachery is it that turns this vital scale against us? We want 9,000,000 loaves a day, and brewers destroy 450,000 of them. If waste is a crime, who is the criminal here?

"You stopped the import of rum because we have enough to last for years, but a ship that might have brought in 500,000 loaves has just brought in 150,000 gallons of rum for 1920.

"A ship from a great wheat country has lately arrived with space crammed with brewers' wares.

"Bread costs life, you tell us; but you have allowed the brewers to import, at the risk of life, grain for 25,000 loaves every day since you came into power to destroy it for beer, and export the beer at the risk of life.

"It is not safe to imperil the health of our poor, while brewers grow rich by destroying bread. It is not safe to let poor people wait in queues for sugar while cartloads pour into brewers' destructors. You think it is not safe to deal with drink; but is it safe to fool with food?

"You talk of the workman, but have you asked him to give up his beer that we may have more to eat? You have not. You asked for his son and he gave him, and he will give you his beer if you ask. Our workmen are not Germans that they should drink us into famine, but they go on because they think you will say the word, as you have always done, when the vital moment comes."

BIG WAR PROBLEM.

"I have found in my forty-two years' experience with young men in the army camps that booze is responsible for 95 per cent of all the trouble they get into." Thus spoke Col. W. J. Nicholson, commandant at Fort Sheridan, Ill. "When a young fellow with \$15 in his pocket comes into a city for the first time he thinks he has to blow it in to be a man. And when he gets three or four drinks his whole viewpoint changes. My business is training men for the United States army, and in all the time I have been engaged in this work I have known of very few cases where liquor did not play an important part in causing the misdeeds for which men are disciplined. A soldier who gets drunk is only 40 per cent efficient and men of that type are not the ones this country is looking for to defend it."

FOR SOCIAL SAFETY.

It is, as I conceive it, the duty of health departments to teach, teach, teach, persuade, demonstrate, exhibit, exhort, prove that alcohol as a beverage or in patent medicine is a menace to personal and community health, is a common source of sickness and death, is blocking the path of preventive medicine and is a menace to the physical and social development of the nation.—Dr. Haven Emerson, New York City, Health Commissioner.

The recent claims that leechin, or "nerve fat," has been discovered in beer is interesting, if true. If it has—despite all the painstaking negative analyses of many generations of chemists—it is quite safe to estimate that the total amount contained in four carloads of beer might approximate the quantity concealed about the person of one vigorous fresh egg, which would give it a nutritional value almost as high as that of the hole in a doughnut.—Dr. Edwin F. Bowers.

THINK IT OVER.

W. D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W. in an interview in the Chicago Tribune said that the strikers in the lumber camps in the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon and in British Columbia had made a record that he wanted the people to think about.

We quote him: "We have about the richest, most uncouth crowd in the world in these lumber camps—that is what our enemies say about us, anyway. But I want to call your attention to the records: Not a single case of drunkenness has been reported from the I. W. W. strike zones among the lumberjacks in our movement. Think that over."

Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and British Columbia are all dry.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

Constitutional prohibition for the nation far from conferring upon the federal government new powers will take from the federal government power which it now has—the power to tax liquor. And it strengthens the police powers of the states to deal with internal affairs by adding to them the active support of the federal government. From being the nullifier of state laws, the federal government will become their supporter and a positive assistant in their enforcement.—Daniel Poling.

HANDICRAFT FOR GIRLS

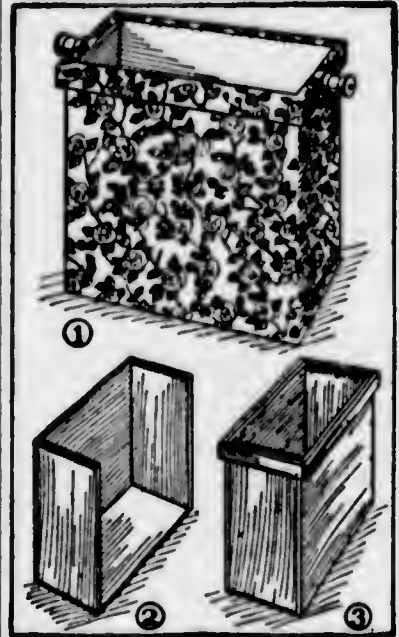
By DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

A WASTE-BASKET, SHIRTWAIST BOX, AND SHOE BLACKING CASE, IN CRETONNE.

On account of the simplicity of the construction of cretonne covered furniture, there are all sorts of things which a girl can make for her own room, and for mother's.

The waste-basket in Fig. 1 is made out of a soap box. Remove one end of the box, as shown in Fig. 2, for



the open top of the basket, and nail the cover board in place to enclose the side (Fig. 3). The next step is to cut several strips about an inch and one-half wide, and nail them around the top edges as a finishing band. Tack the outside cretonne on first, then the inside lining. Lap the cretonne over the top edge, and cut it so that about an inch will turn down all around. Then conceal the edge of the cretonne by lapping the lining over it. The lining may be of a plain colored cambric.

The shirtwaist box shown in Fig. 4 is made of a box of the right height to slide underneath a bed, and a pair of handles are screwed to each of the two long sides, so it may be pulled out from either side of the bed.

Because the shirtwaist box must be shallow, it is well to make it long. Having procured the box, it is only necessary to fasten a strip two inches wide along the center of the open top, from end to end, for the hinge-strip A (Fig. 5), and hinge a board each side

Ornithologists have discovered that crows have no fewer than twenty-seven different cries, each distinctly attributable to a different action.



of it for the covers (Fig. 6). That completes the carpentry. It will be easiest to cover the box before the hinge-strip and covers have been put on, and to tack the cretonne on the hinge-strip and covers before fastening them in place. The handles and the castors go on last.

Have you a shoe blacking case in your room? Very few girls do own one, yet it is an article of great importance to the girl who is particular about keeping her shoes tidy. Fig. 7 shows a practical little blacking case. By making the top removable, the inside of the case may be used as a receptacle for cans and bottles of polish, brushes, and rags; and by padding the under side and covering it with cretonne, the top may be inverted after use, and the blacking case thus converted into the attractive footstool shown in Fig. 8.

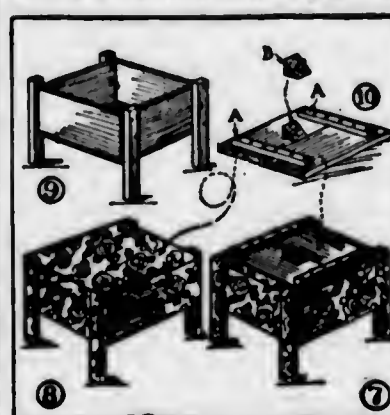


Fig. 9 shows how four short legs should be nailed to the corners of a square soap box, with the tops projecting just enough to allow for the thickness of the cover, and Fig. 10 shows how the cover boards should be fastened together with the cross strips A, and how a triangular block B should be nailed to it for a rest to push the shoe against.

In covering the blacking case, it is best to omit the inside lining.

De lazy man don't have ter leave home ter hunt wild game. De wolf at his door all de time.—Atlanta Constitution

HOW RED CROSS WHEELS GO ROUND WHEN DISASTER STRIKES THE LAND

There is No Fumbling About During Crisis, Because Trained Workers Know What to Do and How to Do It—They Accomplish Wonders in Record Time—Recent Tornadoes in Central States Examples of Sudden Great Trouble—Help Would Reach Our Community Very Quickly in Period of Stress.

Just how does the Red Cross begin work when an emergency arises. Most persons know, in a general way, that the Red Cross is on the ground very quickly after a disaster, and rescues the living, buries the dead and cares for the destitute; but perhaps few know how the first step is taken, or who takes it, or what he does next. This story is meant to show just what was done, and how, when the tornado of May 26 laid waste the cities of Mattoon and Charleston, Ill., with a loss of nearly 100 lives, 1,000 persons made homeless, and property worth millions destroyed.

It was late on a Saturday afternoon when news of the disaster began to trickle from the telegraph wires to the newspapers. Offices and shops were closed, and Chicago had gone home to its dinner and its Saturday evening relaxations. The first word to the Red Cross of the storm came through a Chicago paper to Charles Lee Bryson of the central division staff of the Red Cross. One of the editors called Mr. Bryson at his home and told him what had happened, "feeling sure the Red Cross would want to get on the job."

It did. Director John J. O'Connor of the central division was in Washington attending the Red Cross war council, at which it was determined to ask the country for \$100,000,000. But Mr. Bryson located Walter Davidson, another of headquarters staff, who had remained late at the office to finish some work, and they took hold of the situation instantly.

After wiring Director O'Connor and the national officers, Mr. Davidson started for Mattoon on the next train, Mr. Bryson remaining in Chicago to keep the office open on Sunday and give all possible help from there. The newspapers kept them both informed of the widening extent of the disaster.

"Mayor Swan is calling for troops, and estimates the dead in Mattoon at

other points whence the nurses and workers were summoned.

An unofficial report said that food and blankets were needed, and A. A. Sprague II, director of the Red Cross supply service, made arrangements to open a great corporation's wholesale warehouse, and ship "everything they need." Sunday though it was, Secretary Champion of the Chicago chapter arranged to get 600 pairs of blankets from the chapter's warehouse and send them on the first train. But the wires from Mattoon, working busily all day, improved long enough, late at night, for Mr. Davidson to get through a message that the food and blanket situation was not just then acute, but that he wanted disinfectants and antiseptics.

The head of a wholesale drug concern was routed out of bed, the firm's warehouse opened, and at two o'clock in the morning a Red Cross man, with a consignment of iodine, peroxide of hydrogen, chloride of lime and other needed supplies, started for the stricken city.

Mr. Davidson had been joined by W. D. Thurber, field secretary for Illinois, whom he placed in charge at Charleston.

When Mr. O'Connor arrived, with the nurses and workers, he found both his lieutenants on the ground, and with the Chicago office ready to give instant support, he began the relief work. A committee of business men was organized, a number of smaller committees told off to take charge of each detail of the situation, and in a few minutes the machinery was in operation.

The injured were given the best surgical and nursing care, the hungry were fed, the homeless given shelter, the dead identified and made ready for burial, plans drawn up for rebuilding the shattered homes, and a fund started to rehabilitate both wrecked cities.

Other communities, struck by branches of the same storm, were giv-



Mattoon and other cities in central Illinois were wrecked a few weeks ago by a tornado which killed and injured hundreds and wrought enormous property damage. The picture shows a poor mother and her four children in the kindling-wood ruins of their home. The husband and father was killed. Red Cross directors, doctors and nurses were in charge at the scene of the catastrophe within ten hours after the storm.

100," was the last word direct from the stricken district before the wires were out of commission.

Next morning telegrams began to pour into division headquarters. Mr. Davidson, on the scene, reported that perhaps 50 persons were dead in Mattoon, 400 injured, 600 families homeless, and private property—chiefly residences of working people—to the value of \$1,000,000 destroyed. He called for Red Cross nurses and workers at once. Charleston, he said, was in but little better case than Mattoon.

John W. Champion, executive secretary of Chicago chapter, and several members of the division staff, realizing that the Red Cross would be "on the job," hurried to the office, and all day long, and until after one o'clock at night, the office was reaching out with telegraph and telephone, snatching Red Cross nurses and workers from their Sunday diversions and starting them for Mattoon and Charleston. Miss Minnie F. Ahrens, head of the Chicago Red Cross nursing service, and Miss Myra V. Van Nostrand, superintendent of the central district of the United Charities, plunged into the work of collecting their nurses and workers—no easy matter on a Sunday, when almost nobody was at home.

Mr. O'Connor reached Chicago from Washington at three o'clock, and in a short time was handling everything. Right and left he issued orders for three hours, and when he left for Mattoon on the next train, help from all over the central division was on the way to that town. He took with him Miss Ahrens and twelve of her best nurses and fifteen trained social workers from the Chicago United Charities, who had given invaluable help in the Eastland steamer disaster. On the same train went six crates of hospital supplies.

Until after one o'clock that night the office was held open, completing arrangements by long distance with Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Springfield, Elgin, Bloomington, St. Louis, and

en relief by other workers. For instance, there was a rumor that in northern Indiana 17 had been killed at one place, and great property damage done.

"Let Bentley and Loomis look after northern Indiana, and wire Cleveland to help," was Mr. O'Connor's order. "Let Foster report to me at Mattoon with all the help he can bring."

A. F. Bentley is state director of Indiana; F. D. Loomis is head of the Children's Aid society of Indianapolis, and gave valued help at the Newcastle cyclone; Eugene C. Foster of Indianapolis is a skilled charity worker. Each did promptly what Mr. O'Connor wanted done.

"Many reported killed by cyclone near Hickman, Ky., but help has been sent, and we have the situation well in hand," wired C. M. Roos, chairman of the Cairo (Ill.) chapter. He had seen much experience with the Red Cross in the Ohio valley floods some years ago, and knew exactly what to do and how to do it.

That is how the wheels of the Red Cross started going round the moment the disaster occurred. And that is how they will start going round for our own community whenever it is struck by fire or flood, earthquake or pestilence.

Red Cross Membership.

The membership of the American Red Cross on May 21 was little more than 2,000,000. This is an increase of 1,975,000, or 7900 per cent, in less than three years.

When John J. O'Connor was appointed director of the central division, and ordered to raise \$100,000 for European war relief work in the winter of 1914-15, there were 25,000 members in the whole American Red Cross. When he had raised the money—and more—he started a membership campaign in the Chicago chapter, of which he was then secretary, and in ten days added 12,500 members to it.

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KENTUCKY

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Green Hall

Green Hall, Oct. 15. — The recent heavy frosts have put the farmers to hustling, saving their fodder, picking apples, and making sorghum. — Mrs. Theo. Wilson, who has been very ill, is slowly recovering. — Miss Ethel Wilson of Oklahoma City, Okla., a graduate of Berea College school of nursing, is waiting on her. — Mrs. Robert Hughes of Louisville was called to the bedside of her mother the past week. — Mr. and Mrs. James Whicker and family and Mrs. Sarah Bowman took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. F. P. McCollum Sunday. — Mrs. Laura Capps Farley of Lee County, Virginia, has been visiting relatives in this section for the past two or three weeks. — Mrs. E. B. Andrew and daughter, Florence, of Privett visited Mrs. Andrew's mother Saturday night and Sunday. — The time of the teacher's association which is to be held at Hig Springs school was changed from the first Saturday in October to the third Saturday in November on account of the Jackson County Fair which was held at Bond on the same date.

Parrot

Parrot, Oct. 15. — Jack Frost has damaged crops of cane and late corn in this part of the county. But people are getting about done foddering and making molasses. — Nora Cole and children returned to Hamilton, O., last Tuesday, after a two weeks' stay with her parents and other relatives at this place. — The Revs. S. E. Johnson and Henry Mullins preached at Letter Box Sunday. — Miss Lucy Price of Parrot was married on last Tuesday to Bert Summers of Carico. Her sister, Rosa, was also married a few days prior to John Johnson of this place. — James Davidson made 175 gallons of molasses for Adam Price last week. — Several from this place attended the Jackson County Fair last week. — Farmers are very busy digging potatoes and sowing wheat. — George Price came home last Saturday from Camden, O., where he has been with his brother Charles. — J. H. Wyatt and family are planning on going to Hamilton, O., to make their home. — Lee Tinscher is doing good work with his gasoline mill.

Herd

Herd, Oct. 13. — Molasses making and potato digging are all the go in this vicinity. — Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Farmer and daughter, Theima, returned last Monday to their home in Lexington after a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives at this place. — Several from this place attended the fair at Annville last Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. — Mrs. Lena Simpson and daughter, Bonnie, are visiting relatives at Annville this week. — Mr. and Mrs. Hammie Farmer of Hamilton, O., are visiting friends and relatives at this place. — Othmer Flanery, who has been attending school at Annville, is with homefolks.

Bond

Bond, Oct. 14. — The weather continues dry and stock water is scarce. — Some of the farmers are busy making molasses. — Mrs. Jane York, Mrs. Tillie York, and Miss Susie Watson went to the Grand Chapter of the O. E. S. at Whitesburg last week. They report a fine time. — Jim Doyle and wife and Mrs. Cynthia Sizemore are visiting relatives of this place. — M. L. Watson of this place will leave Wednesday for West Virginia where he has been employed as sawyer by a lumber company. — R. E. Taylor made a business trip to McKee Saturday. — Joe Metcalf has moved his family to Hazel Patch. Miss Kate Castiel moved to the place vacated by Mr. Metcalf. — An oil drill is being set up at John McGee's on Moore's Creek. — We are expecting a nice time at the Teachers' Association at Pigeon Roost next Saturday. — Mrs. Polly Fox is visiting her son, Walter Fox, in Indiana. — Reuben Sams, who has been sick so long, is no better. — Our school at Pigeon Roost is progressing nicely with Mrs. Tillie York as teacher. — Hurray for "The Citizen!"

ESTILL COUNTY Witt

Witt, Oct. 11. — Farmers are quite busy making sorghum, digging potatoes, and storing away their many products. — Mrs. Eva Arvine and children of Letroy, Ill., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse McGeorge, also other relatives and friends. — The revival tent meeting at this place closed Sunday night with several additions to the church

at Wisemantown. — The Rev. L. F. Martin filled his regular appointment at Station Camp, Sunday.

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Oct. 15. — Frost came last night and bit the corn and sweet potatoes. — Emory Carpenter, who was called to Camp Taylor a few weeks ago, returned home last night. — Tuesday, two automobiles came down Locust Branch and went to Jackson. — Miss Iuz Bicknell visited her brother, Erly Bicknell, near Panola from Saturday until Sunday. — McKinley Coyle and his sister Annie visited their grandfather near Brassfield from Saturday until Sunday. — The announcement has been received that Curtis Coffee of Mount Zion and Miss Esther French of Horns River were married October 11, at Irvine. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life. — Mrs. Em Coyle who has been very poorly is some better. — Mrs. Bob Garrett of near Brassfield visited her sister, Mrs. Em Coyle, at this place last Saturday.

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Oct. 14. — We have had several biting frosts which have done great damage to late corn crops. — People are busy cutting corn and making molasses in this neighborhood. — The stork visited Joe Vaughn's home presenting them with a fine boy. — Mrs. Sam Sparks visited homefolks at Irvine the latter part of the week. — Mrs. J. B. Smyth and little daughter, Virgie, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harris were the pleasant guests of Mrs. J. W. Sparks Sunday. — Mrs. Emaline Harris is quite poorly. — Mrs. Mary E. Harris and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Rice, have returned home after a three weeks' visit with relatives in Kansas. — Several from Irvine attended church at Liberty Saturday and Sunday. — The Rev. R. H. Taylor and L. F. Martin conducted a several days meeting at Corinth last week.

OWSLEY COUNTY Earnestville

Earnestville, Oct. 16. — The farmers in this vicinity are all busy foddering, making molasses, and sowing wheat. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Becknell a fine boy last week. — Mrs. Sheridan Farler of Pehworth and her niece, Miss Bertie Brandenburg, paid Mrs. Sarah Bowman a visit Monday night. — A large crowd attended the Memorial Services at Hollness last Sunday. Services conducted by the Rev. Wm. Marcum, M. V. Abston, and S. K. Ramey. — Mrs. Ella Moore and daughter, Mollie, paid Mrs. Bill Brandenburg and family a visit Saturday night and Sunday. — The school attendance is small on account of whooping cough. — Bill Reynolds and family, Edd Gabbard and wife visited Mrs. Mollie Gabbard last Sunday. — The Rev. J. S. Ward will preach at Moore's school next Saturday and Sunday. — Will Eve is the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mollie Gabbard.

Seoville

Seoville, Oct. 12. — Mrs. Juriah Hyden visited her daughter, Mrs. George Brandenburg, of Logan last week. — Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson and daughter, Bertha, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Garrett of Pehworth last Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rowland and daughter, Bessie, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rowland, Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shepherd of Clay County are visiting relatives at this place. — People are very busy making sorghum here.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, Oct. 15. — Gathering apples, saving fodder, and coal mining is the order of the day in this county at present. — Miss Orpha Kilbourne was visiting relatives at Athol a few days last week. — J. W. Davis of West Liberty, now working with the Department of Education, at Frankfort, was here Monday inspecting the office of County Superintendent W. D. Lucas. He reported it in good condition. — One of the best oil wells of this county was drilled in last week, four miles north of town on the Shear Place. It is reported to be a 150 barrel well. — The Board of Education let a contract to build a new school house at Sandfield, this will make the third house for this year. — Misses Omega Thompson and Olema Hieronymus of Primrose were visiting in town Saturday and doing some shopping. — Sorghum making is the general line of business throughout the county at present, together with many others.

PULASKI COUNTY Walnut Grove

Walnut Grove, Oct. 15. — The farmers are still busy making sorghum and saving fodder. — Miss Ora Calron of Somerset is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Isaacs of Ocala this week. — We were sorry to hear of the death of one of our soldier boys, Harrison Davis, who has been in France for some time. — Yesterday, Mrs. James Price fell from a chair and broke one of her arms. She has been suffering considerably. — Miss Grace Isaacs of Elgin attended the last day of the singing at the Hamm school. — The Sunday School Rally given at Burnett's Chapel last Saturday was quite a success. The audience was attentive and seemed to enjoy the addresses given Mr. McGreary and Mr. Cook. — The last meeting of the most successful singing school ever taught at Walnut Grove school house was held there Sunday. Professor Martin has successfully organized and trained a large class of singers. — Professor Martin and Mr. Colson are planning to attend the teachers' association which will be held at the Walnut Grove school house on Friday, October 26. Miss Isaacs and Mr. Cook have arranged one of the best programs of the year with good speakers and dinner on the ground. Come, every parent and child's friend, and help make this association an occasion long to be remembered. — The old fashioned Spelling Bee held at the Walnut Grove school house Saturday night was well attended and successfully conducted.

MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Oct. 15. — The cornfields so lately waving their green banners through the soft autumn breezes stand pale, and aghast, victims of the frost and the corn knife; bowing their proud visage to the latter, they stand amid the tattered ranks of their former glory like so many tents arrayed on a battlefield. — The potato and tomato plots are furling their black streamers to indicate that "the frost, the clear, cold frost" "as falls the plague on men" has robbed them of their verdure and vitality. — The storerooms and cellars, the bins and the granaries are opening wide their portals to admit the rich harvest of garden, orchard, and field. The delectable aromas blending their rich perfumes as incense arising in one condensed palm of Thanksgiving to the Author and Giver of good. — Bro. Wm. S. Ray of Lancaster filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Jewel Ray, who is a fine musician, and she contributed generously "her bit" to the entertainment of the young folks. — Miss Anna Roberts, public school teacher at Blue Lick, will give a pie supper at the church next Saturday night, October 20, the proceeds to be appropriated to the improvement of the school building. — Great anticipation among the fox hunters in regard to the Fox Hunters' Association to be held at Bybee Town, October 22. A number of dogs are being trained for the meet at Richmond the last day of the Agricultural Exhibition. — Farmers have an abundant crop of apples and are not through gathering.

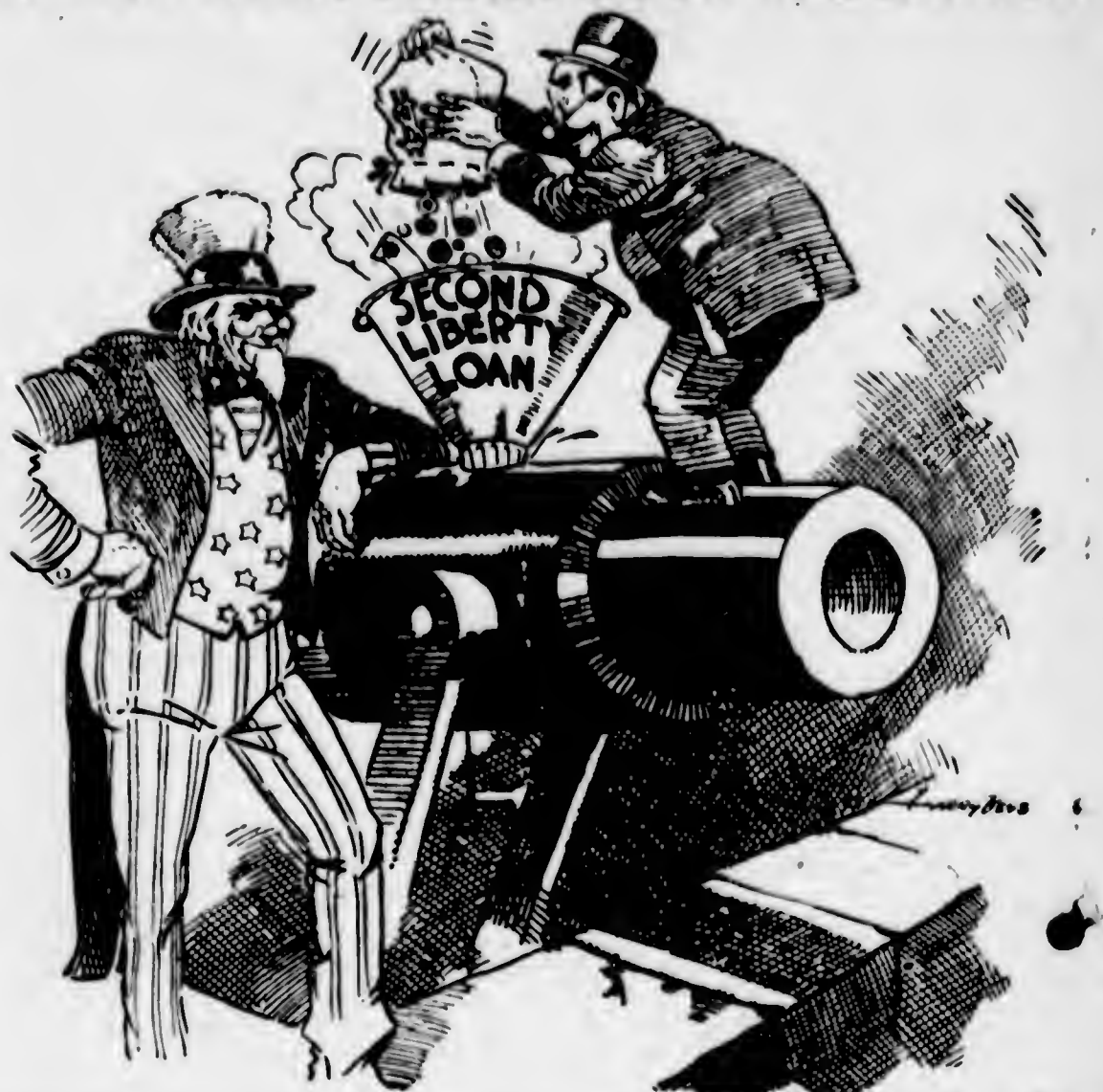
Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Oct. 16. — Farmers are quite busy cutting corn, digging potatoes, and gathering in their winter's supply. — We are having some very heavy frost which has done considerable damage to late corn. — Mrs. J. A. Baker of Wallace-ton is very low and not expected to live very long. — Salem Wiley is still in a serious condition, and don't seem to gain any. — Harry Lamb has purchased a fine touring car, and now he and his family are enjoying some nice trips; also Leroy Hotkin has purchased a 1917 car and is hauling the boys around. — Wm. Wyley has purchased Grant Creech's farm, paying \$150.00 per acre. — On account of diphtheria our school has been dismissed for two weeks. But it will begin again today as there are no new cases of diphtheria. — Arthur Kidd is improving fast. — J. A. Baker's sons are at the bedside of their mother. — Irish potatoes are selling for \$1.00 per bu.; new corn has been selling for \$6.00 per bu.; hogs selling for \$15.00 per hundred. Everything is high. Butter 30c and 35c per lb.; country molasses, 75c per gal. — Boys from this place that are in training at Camp Taylor write that they are doing well and having plenty to eat.

Whites Station

Whites Station, Oct. 15. — Mrs. H. T. Gutherie and daughter left Saturday morning for their home at Buckhorn, after a two weeks visit with her parents. — Earl Maupin and wife of Iowa are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cochran. — Mr. and Mrs. Robert

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USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT'S

BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER

Than Any Other Brand

Cochran returned last week from a visit in Irvine. — Miss Nannie Ballard will leave the first of the month for Florida where she will spend the winter. — Miss Edith Smith of Richmond is visiting Miss Lucy Cochran. — Messrs. R. L. Polts, John Ballard, James Hockaday, and James Lackey went to Louisville to attend Grand Lodge. — There will be preaching at Whites Chapel Sunday at 3:00 p. m.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Rockford

Rockford, Oct. 14. — Once everybody in Scaffold Lane is in a hurry and calling for help. — Corn and cane cutting is all the go, wages high and no one to get. — We had the first frost Friday night. — J. W. Herndon was in Rockford last week, buying cattle. — Harland Gabbard bought a nice suckling calf from J. W. Todd for \$50.00. — Mrs. I. A. Bowman of Mt. Vernon is visiting her son, Bob, this week. — Miss Eva Johnson of Berea is visiting friends here this week. — Sorghum is going fast at 75c per gallon. — Wm. Rich is able to work again after his long suffering of being shot. — Cabbage are plentiful here, Irish potatoes scarce, corn is very good but high, old corn \$2.00 per bushel.

Three Links

Three Links, Oct. 15. — The Rev. James Riddle of Cove preached to a large audience at Sycamore, Sunday, last. — The Rev. Wm. Durham filled his regular appointment at Pleasant Hill Saturday and Sunday. — Stella Sparks has been visiting in Berea for the last week. — Some of our boys who have been called to service write back from Camp Taylor that they are satisfied and drilling every day. — John Dooley, Rolla Malicoat and Joe Abrams were the ones called from this part in the last call. — A Big Jack Frost visited us Friday night and caused the boys to get busy about their fodder and sorghum making. — Clay Dooley is teaching the balance of our school since his brother, John, has been called to Camp Taylor. — Granville Griffin of Berea was visiting on Big Hill last week. — Mack Anderson has sub-contracted his mail route from Three Links to Livingston to Homer Phillips and Henry Anglin. — A. P. Gabbard of Berea has bought the property at Goochland belonging to George Gatliff, and is planning on moving soon. — Pat N. Cruse of Berea was in Three Links the first of the week on business. — Mrs. Belle Richardson was visiting her sister, Mrs. A. G. Phillips, Thursday. — Wm. Sparks and wife spent Sunday with W. A. Phillips and family.

Leonard Johnson and wife of Pennsylvania have been in this part visiting relatives.

GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Oct. 15. — Mrs. W. W. West and father, Wright Kelly, have been called to Kansas to see his son, John Kelly, who is very ill. — Twenty-two of Garrard's boys left Friday for training camp at Louisville. — Miss Fannie Dowden had to dismiss her school a few days on account of having tonsillitis. — Mr. Wells from Oklahoma is visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert Gastineau. — There is quite a bit of talk of a consolidated school on the Lancaster pike near the Fairview church. — Elias Smith who has been visiting in the mountains is back home. — Jim Lewis of Frankfort and John Lewis of Harlan visited their sister, Mrs. W. C. Wynn, Friday. — John Wynn took them on to Conway in his Buick. — Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Warren spent the day Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Gaines Henderson. — Mr. Warren was the pastor of the Fairview church a few years ago. — Mr. and Mrs. Monk Rogers went to Louisville last week to see Leonard Rogers who is in training camp.

Reminding Her.

"I heard him call you 'Duckie,'" announced the small brother. — "Well, what of it?" demanded his sister. — "Oh, nothin' much," answered the small brother. "I was only thinkin' maybe it's because of the way you walk but it ain't very nice of him." — London Telegraph.

BIG DRIVE TO WIN FOOD-SAVING PLEDGE

(Continued from Page One)

ing the case. It behooves all of us, therefore, to save every ounce of food we can and spread the 'gospel of the clean plate' far and near."

Miss Lida E. Gardner, State organizer of Community Leagues and Parent-Teacher Associations, has sent out letters to 325 school trustees, teachers, and heads of the parent-teacher bodies in an effort to mobilize the resources of all the community leagues in Kentucky for the purpose of furthering the campaign to eliminate waste. V. O. Gilbert, State Superintendent of Schools, has written to county superintendents requesting them to have teachers impress upon their pupils the importance of food-saving at this time and through them to reach the parents. The children will be urged to request their mothers to sign the pledge cards and to repeat the request daily during the week of the campaign.

Mr. Sackett is especially gratified over the responses received from the secretaries of the various Chambers of Commerce from the State, notably those at Louisville, Lexington, Newport, Henderson, Paducah, Owensboro, and other of the larger Kentucky cities. The business men have indicated their intention to lend all possible assistance in making the campaign a success. Numerous county agents, county home demonstration agents, district home demonstration agents, and emergency agents have pledged their hearty co-operation in the movement to enlist housewives in the furtherance of humanity's cause.

T. E. Moss, executive secretary in the office of the State Food Administrator, states that the first consignment of pledge cards, kitchen cards and window cards have arrived — 300,000 of each kind — and these will be distributed among the various county workers without delay. Mr. Moss is confident, he says, that at least 75% of the 550,000 families (estimated) residing in Kentucky will sign the pledge cards.

It is said that the men of Cambodia, unlike other Asiatic races, take excellent care of the women.

COMMUNITY SALE

ON

Wednesday, October 24, 1917

Beginning at 10:00 a. m., Promptly

Various breeders will offer at public auction at the barn of J. S. Hockaday, nine miles south of Richmond, and six miles north of Berea, on the Kingston and Menalus pike, about

30 Horses 20 Mules 25 Cattle

In this offering will be found some things of unusual merit. Many by such sires as Rex Peavine, Kentucky's Choice, Peavine's Best, Chester Chief, and other noted sires. Most of the cattle are high grade Short Horns, mostly weanling calves. A few choice cows and two-year-old heifers, also one extra nice two-year-old bull. The mules are mostly weanlings. A few older and broken ones.

TERMS ANNOUNCED ON DAY OF SALE

Long Tom Chenault, Auctioneer

J. W. Adams

J. S. Hockaday

Don't Settle Down Without a Term and a Taste of Berea!